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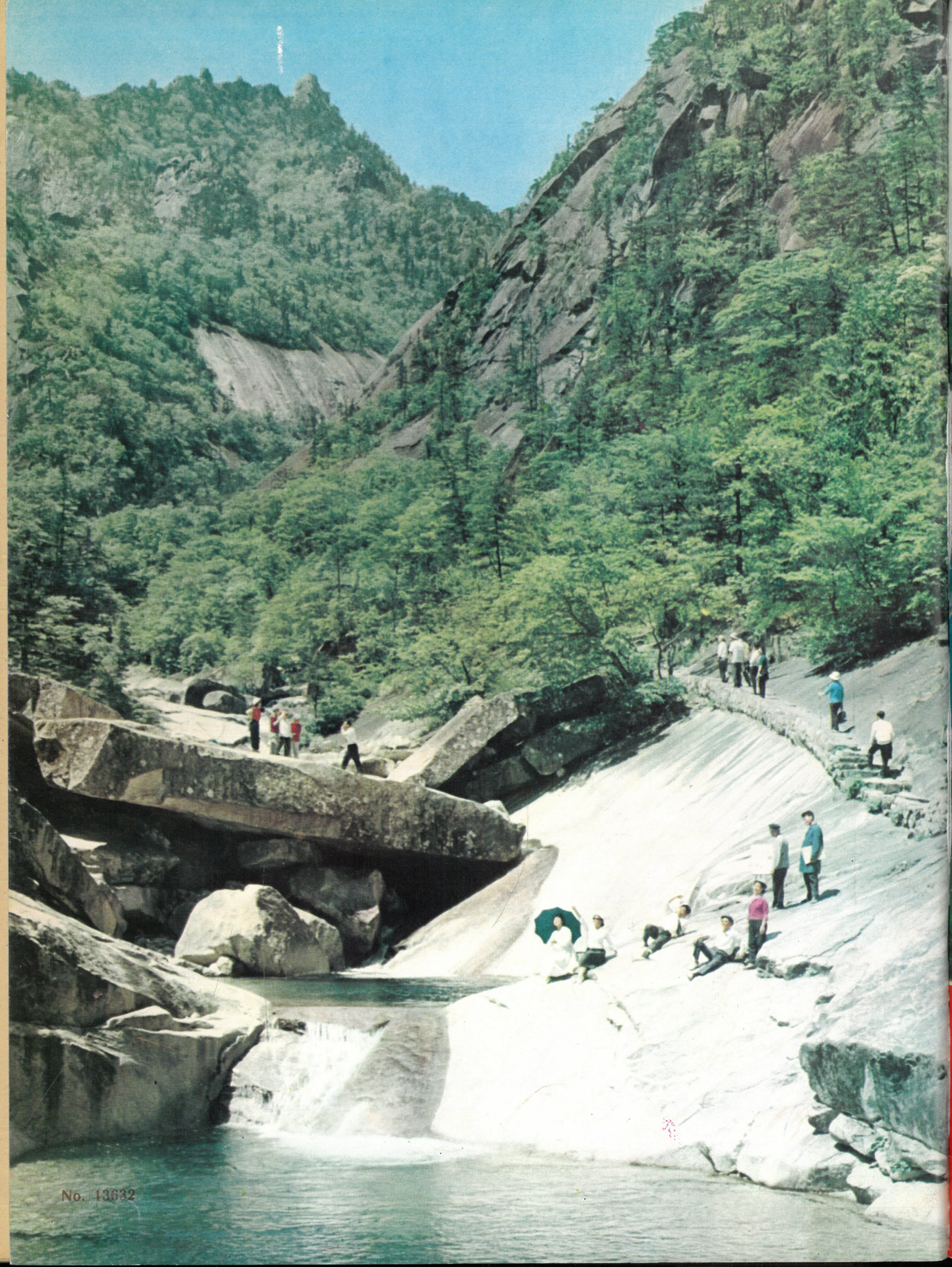

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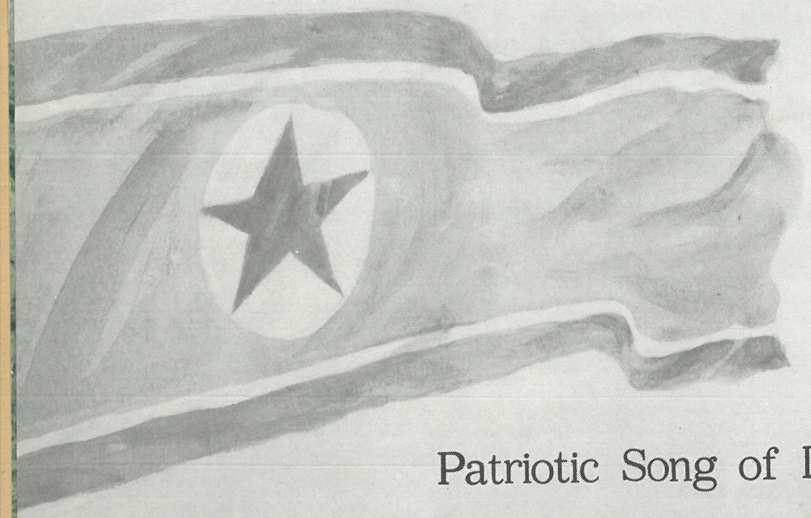
Women OF KOREA

No. 3 (83) 1979



Patriotic Song of DPRK

Shine bright, you dawn, on this land so fair,

The country of three thousand *ri*,

So rich in silver and in gold you are,

Five thousand years your history.

Our people ever were renowned and sage,

And rich in cultural heritage,

And as with heart and soul we strive,

Korea shall forever thrive!

And in the spirit of Mount Paekdu,

With love of toil that shall never die,

With will of iron fostered by the truth,

We'll lead the whole world by and by.

We have the might to foil the angry sea,

Our land more prosperous still shall be,

As by the people's will we strive,

Korea shall forever thrive!

Women of KOREA

No. 3 (83) 1979

The Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union

NYPL

The house in Chilgol where Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea, was born

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FRONT COVER:
With a tireless passion for creation

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Mt. Kumgang-san in autumn

Published by the Working People's Organization Publishing House, Pyongyang, DPRK

KO/P/SC

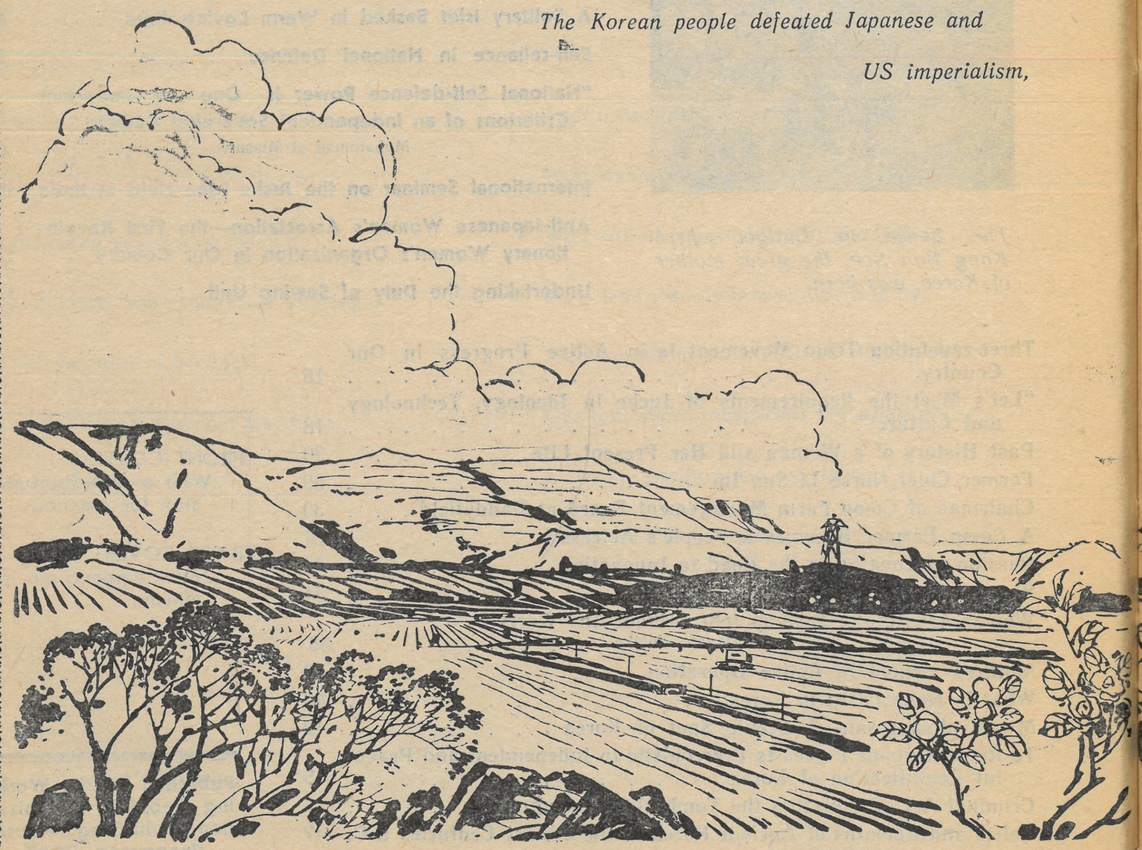
Under the Banner of Great Juche Idea

Getachew Abera (Ethiopia)

Korea vigorously advances
Along the road of socialism, communism,

Under the immortal Juche idea
Created by the great leader Kim Il Sung.

Under the banner of Juche idea
The Korean people defeated Japanese and US imperialism,



Under the banner of Juche idea
They have built a prosperous,
Socialist motherland in Korea.

The Juche idea is a great idea
Which leads the revolutionary people over the world
To the revolutionary struggle against
Imperialism,
Colonialism.

We shall study
The great Juche idea,
Which leads us to the bright future,
We shall fight to the end,
Following the banner of Juche,
To wipe out all kinds of exploitation and oppression,
To build a new society for the people.

O all the people over the globe!
March forward along the correct path,
Indicated by Juche idea
Towards the decisive victory in your revolution.

Spending a Day Accompanied with a Village's Women's Union Committee Chairman

Another winter passed and spring came in the midst of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War.

Korea was greeting the second spring in the war. When the ploughing season came near together with the skylarks flying high and cuckoos singing sweetly, the countryside of fighting Korea showed greater animation.

In hearty response to the militant call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"The struggle for provisions is the struggle for the fatherland and the struggle to ensure victory at the front!"** the whole countryside entered upon the farm work in the springtide.

Despite the claims of a busy life organizing and commanding the military operations on the front which assumed acuter phase, the great leader visited Wonhwa-ri, Tongam-*myon*, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province, one day in May 1952.

The car came to a halt in front of a rural house. It was the house of the village's Women's Union committee chairman.

The declining morning moon was casting a pale light over the yard with an apricot tree that wonderfully survived the flames of the severe war.

Standing on the yard, the great leader looked at the quiet scene of the sleeping rural village for a while.

He already learned the hard conditions of this village through his talks with its Women's Union committee chairman when he gave guidance in a plenary meeting of the Taedong County Party Committee held in February that year.

Originally, all of the villagers had tenanted farmlands during Japanese imperialist rule. After liberation, their living conditions improved to some extent as a result of the agrarian reform, but owing to the war, a large number of youths and middle-aged men volunteered for service and left the village and, worse still, the basis of farming became very weak due to the barbarous bombings and plundering by the American imperialist aggressors.

That's why the great leader called at the village at dawn in order to lessen the trouble of the villagers who found difficulty in the springtime farm work.

On arriving at the village, an aide entered the yard of her house upon which a dead silence reigned in deep sleep, and was about to awaken the master of the house, that is, the Women's Union committee chairman, when the fatherly leader called the aide and said:

"Don't wake up the master of the house. How tired she would feel when she is aroused out of a sound sleep! The day will dawn before long. So, let us sit down on the yard and take a rest until the master gets up!"

"How can you sit here for rest?..." said the aide.

"Never mind. It is better to sit down on the yard and breathe fresh morning air like this.... Go and bring straw trusses," the fatherly leader said with a smile.

The aide was at a loss what to do, standing there quite in perplexity.

The great leader sat down on a bundle of straw nearby, and invited others to be seated.

The still raw wind of the early morning blew into the yard over the low kaoliang stalk fence.

The eaves were moisted with chilly dew quietly.

Time moved on. The shades dispersed away gradually. The first signs of the dawn appeared in the early morning sky.

At last, the master of the house got up and came out.

The village's Women's Union committee chairman who came down to the yard rubbing her eyes, noticed the fatherly leader who stood up from his seat and was coming towards her. She gave a start and stood stock-still in her tracks.

"Why, the leader...."

It was so unexpected that she stood motionless, unable to finish her words.

"How are your family all?..."

The fatherly leader asked kindly.

She was too confused to offer greetings to him. Then in haste she requested him to enter the room.

But, the fatherly leader asked her to go out to the edge of the refreshing field and have a talk, and walked in front.

The morning sun spread its rays over the mountain ridges and the fields were giving out a savoury smell of earth.

The fatherly leader made his way, pushing aside the branches of mulberry trees crowding the wide edge of the field, and halted in the middle of the field to sit down directly on the grass.

Then, he asked one by one about the situation in the village, about how much sowing had been done, what kinds of seeds had been prepared and how the labour and draft animal shortages were being met.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung having a conversation with peasants in Wonhwa-ri, Tongam-myon, Taedong County (May 10, 1952)

The peasants were already at their work in the nearby field.

In the wide field beyond a mulberry plantation, a young girl was driving an ox to plow the soil and old folks and women were carrying compost and sowing seeds assiduously.

The figures of women who were vigorously plowing showed the strong spirit of our people gaining a victory in the war.

The great leader asked his adjutants as follows: **"Now, we are out here in the rural area, and what do you say to our helping the peasants in sowing today?"**

"That's good," they answered vigorously.

Satisfied with their reply, he got himself ready for work.

The fatherly leader scrupulously taught them, now ready for work, how to sow seeds and manure land.

High up over their heads were flying enemy planes frantically. Nevertheless, the fatherly leader tilled the field and sowed seed together with the peasants.

The Women's Union committee chairman, who had the honour of doing field work in company of the fatherly leader, was blurred with tears of emotion all the time.

The peasants also did work vigorously with dispatch, unable to contain their joy.

That day, working together with the peasants, the fatherly leader explained in detail that only by doing farm work well, the US imperialist rogues could be smashed and the war could be brought to a victorious end.

Looking around over the Wonhwa plain, he referred to the bright prospects of turning the dry fields around the village into paddyfields, bringing the dry fields under irrigation, planting the nearby hills with fruit trees and supplying the attractive houses with electricity in the future.

Then he taught in detail that there were many things yet to be done and they could be tackled quite easily if a co-operative was organized and the peasants worked united in a body, that the life of the peasants could be radically improved only when a co-operative was formed, and that in the preparatory stage, the co-operative should not be formed on too large a scale but with some 30 households at first and only those who would voluntarily join it should be accepted and other people should be accepted step by step as the co-operative was strengthened.

Account of Visit

A Solitary Islet Basked in Warm Loving Care

The Isle of Sodo is an islet in the middle of the West Sea, that is not marked even in the map.

After sailing in a passenger ship across the sea for over five hours from land, I found the mural cliffs above the sea. It is Sodo.

I landed on the islet surrounded by the cliffs feeling as if I had been looking down the sea in a flying plane.

As far as the eye could reach, rolling waves alone could be seen, and nothing was to be heard but the roar of waves, sound of wind and mewing of sea-gulls.

However, I witnessed the life of the islanders seething with hope. What readily caught the eye were several cosy dwelling houses and a neat school with the sign "Branch School of Namsan Primary School in Nampo City."

I went straight there. Three children were playing pleasantly with a ball in the playground. Their rosy faces were all of a sweat, but showed no signs of fatigue absorbed in their playing.

However carefully I looked round the ground, I could find no other pupils.

Just at the moment, Lim Hwa Myong, a female teacher of the school, came out to welcome me and cleared up my doubts. She told me that school children were three in all; One in the first grade, other in the third grade and another in the fourth grade.

A school for three children. What an impressive fact it is!

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Especially in this country the rising generation who represent the future of society are treasured more than anyone else; all attention is directed to bringing them up to be happy, free from the social evils inherent in an exploiter society."

I was affected at the sight of the happiness and joy the islanders were enjoying under the care of the fatherly leader and the Party that look after our people with the utmost affection.

The great leader and the Party praised the lighthouse keepers of our country highly as unknown patriots and revolutionaries and showed a meticulous concern for them so that they and their families might lack nothing for comfortable living.

Thus, every hamlet around the lighthouse on and along the West and East Seas of our country is furnished with TV sets, accordion and many other musical instruments, which enable them to gain new information relative to various places of the country and live a pleasant life.

Moreover, the service boats carry various kinds of daily necessaries and foodstuffs to them regularly.

There are radio phone and motorboat service for their exclusive use.

Not only that. The lighthouse keepers and their families are now in a position to make a trip of inspection to Pyongyang and other places of the country.

By the benefit of Juche-oriented education system established by the great leader all the schoolable children of this solitary islet of Sodo could go to Nampo City for schooling while obtaining a scholarship from the state.

All the islanders there lived a more decent life than that of inlanders with nothing to be desired.

One autumn day in 1975, another stirring news reached this islet that the Party took a measure to set up a branch school so that primary school children could study there remaining in the islet in stead of going to land.

The gracious Party did so in the thought that it would worry parents to send their little children alone to school in land and the children would also miss their mothers' bosoms every night.

On the day of opening the branch school for three pupils in the Isle of Sodo, lighthouse keepers and their families were moved to tears.

In the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, it had been an "islet of hell" and "isle of death" forsaken by the terrestrial world.

Those lighthouse keepers who had been taken to the solitary islet parting from their dear parents, wife and children for life, could not go to land until death.

They were unable to take even a dose of medicine in case of illness, and when they died from a disease they fell a prey to fish in the sea.

Wives would mourn bitterly at the shore unable to send a letter to their husbands, and children used to grow up lonely without their fathers.

Things, however, changed completely.

A school has made its appearance with a dispatched teacher for only three children so as to make their parents live together with little ones lest the parents should feel lonesome. How could we put such a love and favour in words!

I heard another impressive episode: thanks to the solicitude of the fatherly leader and the Party, the school was finely furnished with many books, newspapers, magazines, various teaching tools, all kinds of musical instruments, sport apparatus—everything needed for education of pupils.

When I was listening to the teacher's talks with rapt attention, a song rang out loud and clear accompanied by a musical instrument.

It was the singing voice of those children who were playing in the school ground a little while ago.

To the accompaniment of accordion played skillfully by a pupil, all of them were singing at the top of their voice:

Blue is the sky and gay is my heart,
The sound of an accordion rings out far and wide.

What a wonderful homeland we have,
A land filled with harmony and brotherhood.
With Marshal Kim Il Sung, our father,
And the bosom of the Party, our home,
....

I also sang the song in my heart, with a strong feeling that though the islet is far off land, it is basked in the most gracious benefit of the great leader and the Party.

Min Byong Suk

Like this, the great leader was meditating on the concrete method of reorganizing the countryside along co-operative lines already at that time.

Happy tears gathered in the eyes of the Women's Union committee chairman and the whole peasants of the village picturing to themselves the bright future of Wonhwa-ri.

Although the hateful bombers of the American imperialist aggressors were flying in formation over heads, the seeds of love planted by the great leader were striking their roots in the burning land of Korea and a bright future was being mapped out for our countryside.

The great leader who came to the Wonhwa village in the early morning, even before daybreak, left it late at night.

The chairman of the Women's Union committee and peasants of the village kept standing on the road for a long while in humble reverence even after his car disappeared.

Explanation on Juche Idea

SELF-RELIANCE in National Defence

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the principle of self-reliance in national defence to be firmly observed in materializing the Juche idea in the field of defence construction, and wisely led the struggle for its implementation, and thus created an impregnable defence power capable of creditably safeguarding the security and sovereignty of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"What is our Party's policy to strengthen military force?

"It is a policy of self-defence. We must get ourselves ready to defend ourselves. We must not expect others to defend us."

Under the present circumstances that the world is divided into national states and imperialism remains on the globe, the adherence to the principle of self-reliance in national defence gives guarantee of consolidating the political independence of a country and ensuring the security of the country and its people.

Adherence to the principle of self-reliance in national defence means that a country defends itself by its own efforts, and this means the defence of the country on the strength of its own army and people relying on its defence industry.

Why, then, the self-reliance in national defence should be adhered to?

The reason is that self-reliant defence power is an essential requirement of an independent sovereign state.

As self-defence and self-protection are intrinsic to the nature of man, so a country must also have the means to defend itself, that is, self-reliant defence power, because it enables a country to protect its sovereignty against the invasion of foreign aggressors.

Without its own defence capacity for safeguarding its nation and sovereignty a country can neither be safe from the constant threat of imperialist aggression nor safeguard the gains of the revolution and construction.

For lack of armed forces capable of smashing the aggressors, our country was occupied by the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the past and many countries of the world underwent national sufferings fraught with tears of blood.

It shows that an independent sovereign state should have its own army strong enough to repulse the foreign aggressors.

Self-reliant defence power is also the military guarantee for the country's political independence and economic self-support.

As their economic crisis deepens, the imperialists are trying to put newly independent states under the yoke of neo-colonialism by varied crafty and wicked methods such as threat, blackmail, appeasement, cheating, subversive and sabotaging activities, and further, perpetrating an armed invasion without hesitation if those methods fall flat.

Such being the situation, the lack of self-reliant defence power shall lead to either submission to the imperialists' military threat or failure in the prevention of the enemy's armed invasion, resulting in the loss of political independence.

Moreover, strong self-reliant defence power can ensure economic independence of a country.

On the existing situation where the imperialists are stepping up their vicious manoeuvres of aggression and subversive activities, it is impossible to reliably protect natural resources of a country and develop national economy with its own resources and raw and other materials without self-reliant defence power.

As seen above, for the protection of the dignity of the country and the nation it is imperative to have a strong defence power through the materialization of the principle of self-reliance in national defence.

In fact, a state that has no power to defend itself can not be called a completely independent sovereign state.

After liberating our country from Japanese imperialist colonial rule in August 1945, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded regular revolutionary armed forces in good time in accordance with the situation created in our country and the requirements of the developing revolution and bent much effort to build up the country's defence capacity. Thus our people could honourably defend the country's independence and the gains of the revolution in the three years long Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors.

As the US imperialists' move for aggression and war became salient, the great leader put forth the self-defensive military line, the gist of which is to train the whole army into a cadre army, to modernize it, to arm the entire people and to fortify the whole country, and roused the entire people and the People's Army for its implementation so that they might smash their any invasion.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, the self-defensive military line has been thoroughly carried out in our country thereby strengthening our People's Army into revolutionary armed forces whose members equal hundred foes each and converting the whole land into an impregnable fortress.

Thus, our defence power now steadily safeguards the sovereignty and dignity of the nation, the security of the country and the gains of revolution, and powerfully ensures the socialist construction in our country.

"National Self-defence Power Is One of Important Criterions of an Independent Sovereign Country"

Muhammad al Missuri, Reporter of the Syrian Broadcasting Station

National self-defence power is one of the important criterions of an independent sovereign country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The line of self-defence in national defence is an essential requirement of an independent and sovereign state. While there are still imperialist aggressors, the state that has no defence power of its own to protect its sovereignty against the internal and external enemies is, in fact, not a fully independent and sovereign state."

Strict adherence to the principle of self-defence in national defence is a basic guarantee for each of the third world countries to consolidate its political independence and ensure its as well as people's security.

Inasmuch as the world comprises national states and, further, there remains imperialism on the globe, it is impossible to speak about genuine independence without national self-defence power strong enough to defend one's country and nation from foreign aggression.

If a country has no means of protecting its nation and sovereignty from the internal and external enemies, it cannot be free from the danger of constant imperialist aggression.

This is clearly proved by the history of national sufferings borne by many of the third world countries in the past.

In order to put the principles of national self-defence into effect, the third world countries must, first of all, firmly prepare the peoples and armies politically and ideologically.

Only the army and people who love their fatherland, are aware of the righteous character and lofty aim of the revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism and independence and are ready to devote their all to the sacred struggle against the imperialist aggressors, can they win victory in the fight against the enemy.

For the developing countries, building self-defence power is a difficult job, of course.

However, for the fundamental interests of the revolution they must invariably pay serious attention to national defence in the building of a new society, develop military science and technology in accordance with their actual conditions, prepare modern weapons and equipment and make material preparations to stand up against foreign aggression.

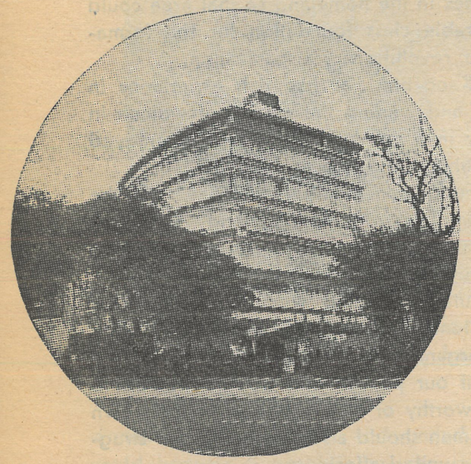
The wreck of an enemy airplane and PEC No. 56, both of which were shot and sunken by the self-defensive measures of the Korean People's Army when they intruded into the territorial air or waters of the northern half of the Republic, and the spy-gangsters of captured "Pueblo"

International Seminar on the Juche Idea Held in India

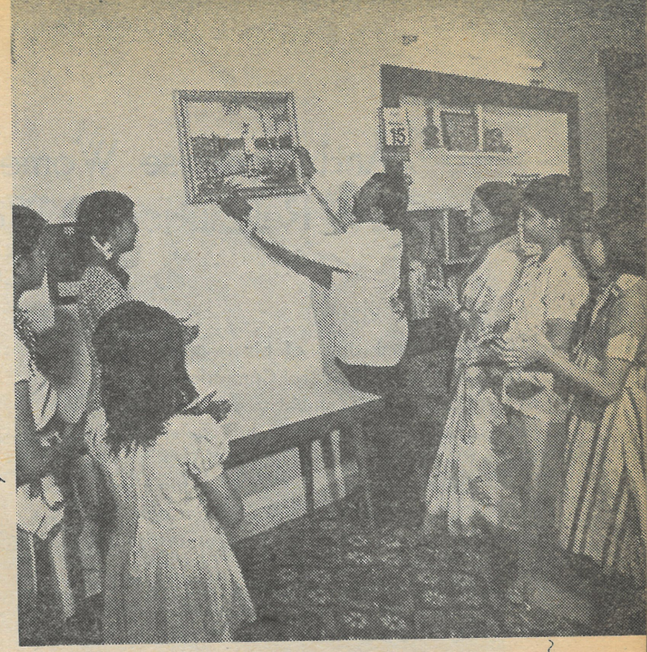
A grand International Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in New Delhi from April 14 to 16 on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The seminar was attended by 85 delegations and delegates from 70 countries of the world and 4 international organizations.

Platform of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea

Attendants of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea



Hall where the International Seminar on the Juche Idea was held



A member of the Juche Idea Study Society hangs on the wall of his house a picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung standing by the shore of Samjiyon Lake

On April 15, attendants of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea place baskets of flowers respectfully before the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in honour of his birthday

On display at the seminar hall are photographs showing the shining successes made by our people in the revolution and construction

Printers and members of the Juche Idea Study Society are busy preparing for the International Seminar on the Juche Idea

Anti-Japanese Women's Association—the First Revolutionary Women's Organization in Our Country

From the first days of his revolutionary activities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded women's emancipation as one of the fundamental questions of the social revolution and put forward a perfect idea of it.

The great leader clarified that the women's association organization should be formed above all in order to unite women into a great revolutionary force.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

If we are to smash the Japanese devils and win the country's independence, we must first of all unite the masses who love their country. Let us all unite our forces and rise in the revolutionary struggle. Young men and women should join the youth organizations, children the children's organizations and women the women's organizations, and everyone should fight more resolutely against the Japanese imperialists and the class enemies.

It was very difficult to form a new revolutionary women's organization in our country of those days.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors intensified fascist suppression and the nationalists and the sectarian-flunkeys who had wormed their ways into the ranks of communists stepped up the splitting and subversive manoeuvres. Such being the situation, it was a very arduous and complex task to unite the masses of women into organization.

The great leader advanced a policy of forming a Juche-based communist women's organization rooted in the masses of the working women on quite a new basis, not in a way of reforming the previous women's organizations or integrating them.

This original policy of the respected and beloved leader's was one and sole correct guiding principle in the building of the revolutionary women's organization in our country.

The great leader intended to materialize the formation of the revolutionary women's organization through an ardent communist revolutionary fighter Mother Kang Ban Sok in Fusung area.

Kang Ban Sok, mother of the great leader, inhabited Fusung at that time, and many Koreans were living in and around it. As all of them had emigrated there to find a way to life, being unable to endure the Japanese imperialist oppression back in the homeland so that area could be a favorable class foundation for the formation of the revolutionary organization.

Mother Kang Ban Sok had rich experience in awakening and leading the masses of women in this locality in a revolutionary way and enjoyed their profound confidence and respect.

Under the guidance and assistance of the great leader, her son, Mother Kang Ban Sok tirelessly pushed forward the work of creating the revolutionary women's organization.

She minutely informed women of the great leader's intention of forming the revolutionary women's organization of a new type and told them that if our people and women wanted to live a life worthy of human beings in their own country women should also turn out in the struggle with the united efforts.

Thanks to her persistent education, the national and class consciousness of women was enhanced quickly. So the great leader saw to it that the revolutionary women's organization was formed without delay.

On December 26, 1926, an inaugural meeting was held to form the Anti-Japanese Women's Association (AJWA), the first revolutionary women's organization in our country.

The meeting set it as the objective of the AJWA to construct socialism and communism in Korea in the future together with the immediate tasks to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve national liberation and women's social emancipation.

Mother said that the AJWA members were not what they used to be who had passed their time with tears and sigh amidst maltreatment and insults, and that they should make a firm resolve to embark in the sacred revolutionary struggle for liberating the country and achieving the women's emancipation. Pointing out if

Mother Kang Ban Sok, pioneer of the Korean communist women's movement, educating the Women's Association members in anti-Japanese patriotism

women were awakened and united they also could become a great force, she stressed that only when all of the exploited and oppressed Korean people were united with one mind and heart in the struggle could they drive away the Japanese imperialist aggressors, regain the lost country and realize the genuine emancipation of women by building a society where people became the master of the country.

Then Mother Kang Ban Sok said: Each slender twig is easy to snap but its bundle is difficult to break off. Though the attendance is small today, we can do anything only if we make a united effort at the risk of our lives. Accordingly, it is important for us to be closely banded together with the same mind and aspiration.

Mother Kang Ban Sok's speech, which embodied the lofty intention of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, inspired the members of the Women's Association present at the meeting with an unshakable revolutionary conviction and indomitable fighting spirit.

The AJWA elected Mother Kang Ban Sok the first Chairman.

The formation of the AJWA was a historic event bringing about an epochal turn in the development of the women's emancipation movement in our country and in the socio-political life of the women.

Its formation marked the beginning of the Juche-oriented women's movement in our country, and this was when the Korean Democratic Women's Union began to strike its glorious roots.

The AJWA was a new type of revolutionary women's organization that had struck its root deep among the broad masses of the working women against Japanese imperialism, and it was the first women's revolutionary organization of Juche type which was guided by the immortal Juche idea and fought for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche and the Juche-based cause of women's emancipation.

It was not until the AJWA was formed that our women's emancipation movement could vigorously advance along the road of Juche

Undertaking the Duty of Sewing Unit

— From sewing unit activity of Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine —

One autumn day in 1939, the members of a sewing unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) received an order to make military uniforms of the whole army in a month. It was a very difficult task, indeed, because of unfavourable conditions and time limit. But, it was a fighting task to be carried out within a set time by all means.

It was one of the important works designed to successfully ensure the winter operations planned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for frustrating a large-scale "punitive" expedition of the Japanese imperialists in the winter of 1939.

Thus, the struggle was conducted in the secret camp of the sewing unit to make uniforms day and night.

A few days after the start of the struggle, Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine came to the secret camp of the sewing unit.

She had been assigned a new duty by the great leader to help the sewing unit in the strained work.

As soon as she arrived at the secret camp, she looked after the life of the women guerillas and devotedly worked for carrying out the order.

She operated a sewing machine. The uninterrupted sound of her machine breathed untiring energy of working place and pushed powerfully forward the progress of all work.

She did not go to bed until she finished her work late at night. And she would get out of it to go to working place again after the unit members fell into a sound sleep. During such hours, she did work of padding clothes with cotton or stitching them up lest she should awaken the unit members out of sweet sleep by the sound of sewing machine.

Such nights passed one after another continuously.

And yet she would personally prepare breakfast when she found a woman guerilla on the cook's duty being unable to wake up at peep of day.

The woman guerrilla on the cook's duty was a recruit and a late riser. She often rose up later than Comrade Kim Jong Suk and felt sorry at a loss what to do. But, each time, Comrade Kim Jong Suk said smilingly, "Don't trouble yourself about that. It is the same with everyone at the start." And she taught the recruit how to cook food, saying in detail that finishing breakfast before dawn was an iron rule of the guerilla life and that accordingly she must get accustomed to it as soon as possible.

One day the great leader visited the secret camp of the sewing unit.

He looked at military uniforms made by the sewing unit members, and gave high praise to their good making. Meanwhile, he worried much to find needle wound on their fingers and told them repeatedly to put a thimble on their finger, and then he left the camp.

With surging emotion, Comrade Kim Jong Suk made the thimbles and kindly put them on their fingers.

Next day the members of the sewing unit received rice and various non-staple food sent by the great leader, and later dried char, too.

They speeded up their work with thankful hearts.

The number of finished uniforms increased with each passing day.

To their regret, however, the needle's eye of sewing machine was worn thin to be nicked before going through with the production of a few remaining suits of uniforms.

They proposed that they should sew the uniforms by hand because only a few of them were left unfinished.

But Comrade Kim Jong Suk said that the guerillas would be sorry to receive the hand-sewed uniform however it might be well tailored. She threaded the needle through its nicked eye and turned the handle of the machine carefully lest sewing thread should come off until she got the last uniform finished.

Thus, they completed the production of the winter uniforms ten days earlier ahead of schedule.

Moreover, Comrade Kim Jong Suk and women guerrillas turned out lots of spare uniforms before cold season, and came back to the place where the great leader was.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gladly greeted those women guerillas who returned accomplishing the duty of sewing unit, and praised them highly, saying:

"Comrades in the sewing unit, thanks for a job well done! You've done a lot of things in defiance of all difficulties under such a condition where many things were lacking.

"I've heard a report time and again that you worked in high spirit without sleep.

"As you completed the uniform production ahead of schedule, our units are now in a position to embark on the new operations smoothly without any hindrance."

Listening to what he said, the faces of Comrade Kim Jong Suk and women guerillas fairly shone with proud joy, which they felt in their contribution to the realization of his grand operational plan by carrying out his order without delay.

Scores of years have passed since Comrade Kim Jong Suk conducted the energetic activity of the sewing unit in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

And yet, her great achievement of struggle and unbending revolutionary spirit remain as ever in the minds of our people and women, inspiring them to a new wonderful creation and innovation.

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under the infallible, sagacious guidance of the great leader, and the broad sections of the working women became the master of their destiny and rose in the emancipation struggle in a body.

From that time on, the ideological system of Juche was established in the Korean women's movement and a great number of women hard-core elements grew up, and the unity of ideology and purpose and the cohesion of the ranks were achieved on the basis of the Juche idea.

Three-revolution Team Movement Is in Active Progress in Our Country

In the report delivered at the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in September last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed us to develop the three-revolution team movement whose advantages and vitality have been confirmed in practice.

The three-revolution team movement on foot briskly in our country is a great movement to promote the three revolutions more actively in compliance with the requirement of the sacred task of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

The struggle to model the whole society on the Juche idea is in essence a struggle to guarantee full independence for the working masses.

A three-revolution team member (left in the photo) leads agricultural working people to carry out the Juche-based farming method—at the Ponghwa Co-op Farm in Kangdong County

For the successful realization of this historic task, a working-class party should vigorously push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to completely emancipate the working masses, now rid of exploitation and oppression, even from the fetters of obsolete ideas and nature.

And, in order to give correct guidance to the three revolutions it is necessary for the party to adopt a right method of guidance. Only then, the party can organize and activate the masses of people skillfully for carrying out the three revolutions and awaken their revolutionary zeal and creativity to bring about a constant upsurge in the socialist construction.

On the basis of scientifically penetrating an urgent demand of the developing revolution in our country where the three revolutions were intensified at high stage, the great leader initiated the three-revolution team movement and took active measures to form three-revolution teams with politically and practically qualified hardcores of the Party and young intellectuals and dispatch them to different branches of the national economy including factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

Then, what kind of movement is the three-revolution team movement?

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The three-revolution team movement is a contemporary method of guidance of the revolution which incorporates the Chongsan-ri method in itself. In other words, this movement is a new method of revolutionary guidance combining politico-ideological guidance with scientific-technological guidance, making superiors help inferiors and arousing the masses to hasten the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions."**

To begin with, the three-revolution team movement is a new method of revolutionary guidance combining politico-ideological guidance with scientific-technological guidance in keeping with the demand of today's revolutionary development that has reached a high stage of socialist construction.

The members of the three-revolution teams dispatched to different branches of the national economy including industrial establishments and cooperative farms go among functionaries and working people to explain the Party policies and extensively impart advanced science and technology to them while making numerous technical innovations and contrivances. They view everything with unconventional eye and unfold an active struggle against obsolete things and thus energetically step up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

By closely combining politico-ideological guidance with scientific-technological guidance in this way, the three-revolution team movement makes it possible to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity of the functionaries and working people and acquaint them well with modern science and technology to apply it thoroughly in practice. So, the movement acts as a scientific and revolutionary method of guidance to lead the three revolutions efficiently in keeping with the expansion of the economic scale and the development of the socialist construction to a high stage.

Moreover, the three-revolution team movement is a revolutionary method of guidance making superiors effectively help inferiors to carry out the Party lines and policies thoroughly.

Superiors' help to inferiors is an important requirement of the Chongsan-ri method and the Taean work system.

In the three-revolution team movement, the leadership groups consisting of politico-ideologically and scientific-technologically qualified persons go down to lower units in order to live together with producers and get a firsthand understanding of their work and give them help.

Like this, the three-revolution team movement enables the team members to penetrate the places of production at firsthand so as to grasp the details of work as a whole and take correct measures in concert with the functionaries, thereby effectively helping them conduct work well as required by our Party and fostering our socialist economy more successfully and quickly.

Another reason why the three-revolution team movement is a contemporary method of guidance is that it is a powerful method of work promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions by actively inspiring the conscious enthusiasm and creativity of functionaries and working people.

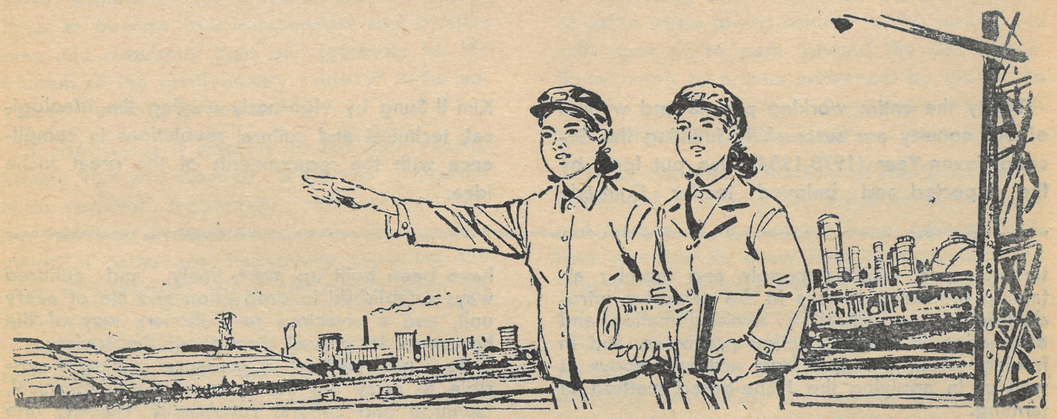
High level of popular revolutionary enthusiasm constitutes a decisive factor in the acceleration of the revolutionary struggle and construction work. This revolutionary zeal can not heighten of itself, but it is fully displayed only through an active political work.

The members of the three-revolution teams go among the masses and energetically push forward the work to train all functionaries and working people into ardent revolutionaries and to transform nature and society in keeping with the requirements of the Juche idea by stirring up their conscious enthusiasm and creativity.

The three-revolution team movement in ceaseless progress under the guidance of our Party acts now as a mighty driving force of socialist construction while displaying its daily increasing vitality.

The intensification of this movement has further elevated the militant functions and roles of the Party, State and economic agencies, and given a fresh turn to functionaries' ideological viewpoint and style of work, and afforded working people ample scope for attitude befitting masters and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The three-revolution team members have conducted an energetic mass technical innovation drive through united efforts together with func-



"Striving to defend and enrich the Juche idea is the glorious, sacred duty of our working class and of the working people as a whole."

KIM IL SUNG

EXPLANATION OF SLOGAN

"Let's Meet The Requirements Of Juche In Ideology, Technology And Culture!"

Poster "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Today the entire working people and women of our country are successfully fulfilling the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by vigorously waging the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in compliance with the requirements of the great Juche idea.

tionaries and working people and thereby attaining brilliant successes in the extensive introduction of mechanization, semi-automation and automation in the production processes, and in freeing working people from arduous labour as well as in applying the Juche-based method of farming.

Thanks to the team members' vigorous activity to create and popularize a new culture of the working class, the factories and farm villages have been built up more finely, and cultured ways established in production and life of every unit, and a vivacious revolutionary way of life has come to prevail throughout the society.

As a new method of guidance making it possible to carry out the tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions quickly, the three-revolution team movement forcefully accelerates the historic advance of our people for modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

The Party's revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" is a slogan of the nationwide mass movement aimed at energetically carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—holding higher the revolutionary banner of Juche in conformity with the new demand of our developing revolution when modelling the whole society on the Juche idea has come to the fore.

The slogan advanced by the Party centre is a slogan of loyalty reflecting the steadfast stand of our Party to surely complete the revolutionary cause of Juche initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the determined aspiration of our people to hold the great leader in high esteem and constantly follow the one and only road of Juche indicated by him.

Refashioning the ideology, technology and culture on the requirements of Juche means accomplishing the three revolutions in compliance with the requirements of the great Juche idea.

To remodel the ideology on the requirements of Juche is to make genuine Juche-type revolutionaries of all people by rooting up all outdated ideas from their minds and arming them firmly with the Juche-based revolutionary outlook on the world.

Such a remodelling of ideology and consciousness of all working people on the requirements of Juche alone enables them to get themselves completely out of the fetters of outdated ideas to become true independent and creative men and constantly fight on vigorously for the triumph of the revolutionary cause of Juche advanced by the great leader.

It also makes it possible to fire their revolutionary zeal and creative activeness incessantly to remodel technology and culture better than ever in accordance with the requirements of Juche and successfully carry out the work of patterning the whole society upon the Juche idea.

Remodelling of technology on the requirements of Juche means the realization of technical reconstruction to free working people, now rid of exploitation and oppression, even from the restraints of nature and from arduous labour so that they may attain complete social equality in the working condition and material life.

Only by developing technology in accordance with the requirements of Juche, is it possible to let them produce more material wealth by easier labour and enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content in all aspect of social life.

Refashioning culture in accordance with the requirements of Juche means eliminating all the old and backward things in the realm of cultural life, turning the entire people into men with independent consciousness and creative ability and with profound knowledge and high cultural and technical levels, and developing the national culture into a popular and revolutionary, new culture of Juche.

Only when the working people are trained into comprehensively-developed able builders who possess a deep knowledge of nature and society as well as high level of technique through the cultural revolution, is it possible to remodel their ideology and consciousness and develop technology more smoothly and remove the distinction between mental and physical labour successfully.

The slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" attaches the greatest importance to the remodelling of the ideology and consciousness of the working people and demands the refashioning of technology and culture on the requirements of Juche while giving priority to the former and calls upon us to push forward the above-mentioned work as a mass movement by giving the fullest scope to the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the masses of people.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the entire working people and women of our country have achieved brilliant successes in every field of revolution and construction through the dynamic promotion of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—holding aloft the Party's revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" and are now successfully accomplishing the historic cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Past History of a Woman and Her Present Life

Some time ago I found a familiar picture of a woman in a journal. I was filled with a whirlpool of various emotion at the sight of her picture accompanied with an article saying that O Sung Sun, Manager of the Chollima Yangdok Textile Mill, became Labour Hero of the Republic and the mill was scoring successes in production.

I was acquainted with her on the way of my news gathering.

The Yangdok Textile Mill came into being when local industrial factories sprang up like mushrooms after rain throughout the country in response to the Party's call for developing the local industry by tapping locally available raw and other materials. I went there to gather the proud news that women, who had known nothing but domestic duties and infant rearing, joined the ranks of working class to run the textile mill by their own effort.

Many years have passed since I met Manager O Sung Sun for a while at that time, but she is ever in my mind. Why so?

Among so many interviewees, she gave me a specially deep impression, not merely because of her uncommon broad-minded and frank character, but because of her story about past history and present life.

Her pre-liberation life of short duration implied the history of humiliation fraught with tear of blood common to all the Korean women, and her impressive days of growth after liberation were interwoven brilliantly with the happiness and pride of our women who brightened an independent and creative life to their hearts' content maintaining the noblest dignity in the world.

Tears swelled up in her eyes as she told her touching story that one chilly rainy day in late autumn she was sold to a Japanese-operated textile mill to make up for medical fee for her sick mother.

The fortunes of her family were left with her feeble shoulders, though she was still at such a tender age to gambol under mother's care and play with butterflies in the field.

She was forced to toil at the mill surrounded with a high wall like a prison.

There were numbers of little girls like O Sung Sun there. All of them were brought there under miserable straitened circumstances.

They drudged with empty stomach standing all the time for twelve or fourteen hours. They would become too exhausted to open the eyes after their work. On top of that, the foremen whipped and scolded them without interruption. To make the matters worse, a number of girls were killed or maimed through getting entangled in the machinery.

At the hellish place of hard labour, O Sung Sun, too, fell down and lay in her sickbed in the long run.

"Send me back to my home, please! To my native place.... To my mamma...," she cried pleading.

The wicked owner of the mill, however, kicked out her to a windy street without giving even a penny.

"What direction should I go to my home village?" "Is my mother alive yet?..." With such a thought she wandered about the streets asking a helping hand, but nobody looked after her.

Not a ray of hope pierced her gloom in such a bitter world. How came it that there were unbearable contempt and maltreatment, toil and hunger before her?

She was too young to know the fact that a homeless and rightless race is as good as dead.

"If the fatherly leader had not taken back the country from the Japanese imperialists," said O Sung Sun significantly, "I should have gone out of existence in this world."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Only in socialist society can the working masses enjoy an independent and creative life as real masters of society."

In the socialist society established by the great leader, O Sung Sun could obtain genuine human right, dignity and happiness. On the day when she became the Manager of the Yangdok Textile Mill, she wiped away furtive tears.

She wept recalling her inhuman treatment before liberation, and shed tears of gratitude for the favour of the fatherly leader who gave her today's honour and trust. It was also the tears of pledge to devote her all to the revolution.

Always keeping the pledge in her mind, O Sung Sun concentrated her energies and wisdom on sincerely realizing the lofty intention of the fatherly leader who wished to provide our people with more and better silk dress.

Thus, colourful and durable silk fabrics made in the Yangdok Textile Mill gained public favour, and a gold star medal of Hero came to glitter on her breast.

Hero O Sung Sun is on the shady side of fifty now, yet she is in full activity with youthful fervour and aspiration.

Her present life in striking contrast to past history brings me to think that the great leader alone can give people socio-political life that is more valuable to a social human being than physical life.

Kim Mun Hye

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directing the Taehongdan Battle

Historic Battle in Musan Area

The battle in the Musan area was a battle in which the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) dealt a telling blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and won a shining victory under the direction of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Musan area in May 1939.

In those days the Japanese imperialist aggressors intensified fascist suppression and gangster-like plundering against the Koreans as never before. Thus the revolution was faced with great ordeals. At the grave juncture where the dark cloud was hanging over our stateless people, the great leader put forth an outstanding policy to get over the prevailing difficult situation and bring about a great continuous upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle by advancing the KPRA deep into the homeland again.

Commanding the main force of the KPRA, the great leader again crossed the Amnok-gang River on May 18, 1939, breaking through the Japanese imperialists' strict frontier guard.

Boundless was the emotion of the KPRA men who were treading on the soil of their dear homeland.

At the head of them in fine array, the great leader marched boldly in broad daylight through the 100-*ri* "Kapsan-Musan military road" by way of Chongbong, Konchang, Pegaebong and Samjiyon, and reached Mupo on May 21. And he wiped out the enemy forces in a twinkle at Singaechok and Sinsadong and completely liberated these areas.

After making a historic speech before the people in Sinsadong, the great leader led the KPRA unit to the Taehongdan Plain on May 23, where he gave wholesale deaths to the enemy by the tactics of allurement and ambush, thus bringing the battle in the Musan area to a brilliant conclusion.

The historic victory in this battle demonstrated at home and abroad that the Korean people were not dead, but were alive and were fighting vigorously and infused the conviction of sure victory and fighting zeal into the Korean people who were groaning under Japanese imperialist fascist repression.

GRAND MONUMENT THAT SHALL SHINE FOREVER

THE STATUE OF THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG ERECTED ON THE SAMJIYON LAKESIDE

Sculptures representing the KPRA men who marched into the soil of their dear homeland by order of Comrade Commander, and the fighters who were dashing forward with high spirits to annihilate the enemy while blowing the bugle announcing the charge

Sculptures describing the optimistic life of the KPRA men spending the first night at the site of a bivouac in the homeland

Sculptures depicting the men of the KPRA led by Comrade Commander who advanced into the homeland. Vividly reflected in the sculptures are their ardent love for the fatherland and lofty spirit

Sculptures depicting the KPRA men and people who are boundlessly revering the respected and beloved leader

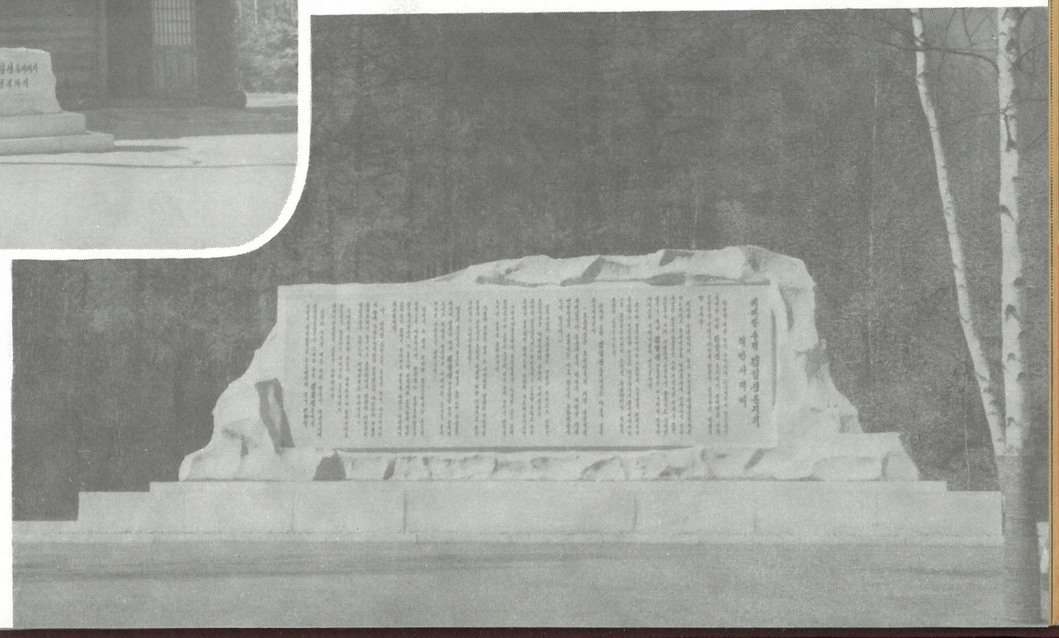
A marking monument erected on the Samjiyon lakeside

A mass demonstration took place at the Samjiyonup Square to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victorious battle in the Musan area

The site of the headquarters where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was (the log cabin at Sinsadong)

The monument with poem at Chongbong

Sinsadong Monument to Revolutionary Activity



Health and Recreation

Clean work place and joyful labour

Rice-cooking house in the service of working women

A section doctor comes to my home

A rest home in Mt. Myohyang-san

Blue sea attracts holiday-makers

On a holiday

Friendship and Solidarity

June 1 International Children's Day at Taesongsan Pleasure Park

Toy-hunting game

Our player is sure to win!

United hearts and strength will prevail in the long run

Who will win the race!

"Flowers should be kept blooming. Whenever I meet those who were engaged in the revolutionary struggle in the past, I always advise them like this. If flowers were in bloom yesterday, they should also be kept in bloom today."

KIM IL SUNG

Former Chief Nurse Li Sun Im

Many people come to see Li Sun Im, Secretary of the Primary Party Committee of the Pyongyang Vinyl Shoe Factory, at her office room.

Workers come to discuss production problem and technicians with technical inventions; a father on the eve of his daughter's marriage; a young woman placing her first child under the care of a nursery; and a mother with a letter from her son in college. All of them call on the Party Secretary Li Sun Im first of all.

One day an officer of the People's Army made his appearance. Li Sun Im kindly offered him a chair, regarding him as a guest on business affairs. But he stood rivetted on the spot. When she saw tears come into his eyes gradually, Li Sun Im was perplexed. The officer made a military salute, saying in a tremulous voice: "Comrade Chief Nurse! I, Private Kim Gi Su..." He could say no more.

"What! Then you are..." Li Sun Im stepped forward instantly and gripped his hand firmly as she recognized her old comrade-in-arms.

Having met each other after twenty-nine years' separation, they recalled an unforgettable day to their mind.

It was one day in August 1950. Our People's Army was advancing southward, routing the US imperialists and their stooges who sparked war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic.

Li Sun Im, together with other nurses, was sending back the wounded soldiers of the People's Army to the safety rear in defiance of the enemy heavy bombings. Then, she was seriously wounded in the left arm. She should have been sent back to the hospital for medical care. Nevertheless, she continued to take care of the wounded servicemen.

There was a young soldier who lost consciousness. His critical condition required blood transfusion without delay. Li Sun Im drew blood from her sound arm and transfused it to him.

Thus, the wounded soldier was restored to life at that time. Now the very soldier showed himself before the former chief nurse as a gallant veteran officer. So, it was quite natural that she was carried away with such great emotion. Now, both of them were growing grey.

"But Comrade Chief Nurse, you are unchanged. Through an article and photo of a pictorial magazine, I've learned that 'the Chief Nurse, the undying bird amidst the gunfire' continued to achieve a feat in the socialist construction, too. That touched my heart greatly," said the officer.

"We fought for the victory in the war in those days, but we carry on a struggle at present for the country's wealth and prosperity. I wish I could do much more work," replied Li Sun Im.

She was sunk deep in thought on an impressive episode that had been ever present in her mind.

Late in June 1951, Li Sun Im in company with the heroes had the honour of meeting the great

Li Sun Im discusses with workers about female taste in the type of shoes (the second from left)

leader. Under a chestnut tree blackened by powder-smoke, the fatherly leader listened to an account of fight given by the twenty years old chief nurse, and highly praised her saying she was an excellent woman soldier who exerted all her powers unsparingly in the service of the fighting comrades-in-arms.

He gave each of them a new submachine gun and kindly ushered them to the dinner table, and placed the plates before them, saying: I am sorry I cannot suit your taste. If you went home, your mothers would make delicious foods for you, rejoicing over your return home from the front. But I cannot....

Feeling a lump in her throat at that time, Li Sun Im could not take the spoon or chopsticks for a while. She wept in the recollection that she had been bereaved of her parents and brothers in her childhood and subjected to all kinds of hardship in the dark society under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. And she shed tears of thanks to the benefit of the fatherly leader who gave her, an ordinary woman soldier of no distinction, a warm love deeper than that of her own parents.

Keeping the glory and emotion of the day deep in her mind, Li Sun Im fought with youthful ardour in defiance of death in the battle front amidst shower of bullets. After the armistice she has devoted all her wisdom and energy to the struggle for socialist construction.

Today, too, as Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Secretary of the Primary Party Committee of a big factory, Hero Li Sun Im strives vigorously in the ranks of worthwhile struggle to attain the high goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan for Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy ahead of schedule with the same ardor and fighting spirit by which she won a fame for bravery and accomplished great achievements in the war.

Though the mountains and rivers changed and her springtide days glided away the Hero makes a steady advance on the road of loyalty.

Chairman of Co-op Farm Management Board at Paddyfield

A Story about Pang Ae Son, Chairman of Management Board of Unha Co-op Farm, Unjon County, North Pyongan Province

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The most important task confronting agriculture today is to increase grain production."

The Unha Co-op Farm is situated along the West Sea coast; it is one of many co-op farms that maintain the foremost rank of grain production.

It was in the dusk of an early evening when I got off the train to collect data about the experience of this farm which increased grain yield every year.

While treading a path across a field towards the farm village, I saw a woman doing something with a stoop.

"What is she doing in the twilight?" with such a doubt in my mind I walked up to her.

It was no other than Pang Ae Son, Chairman of the co-operative farm management board.

She was taking the temperature of water in the paddyfield.

"Why do you do it? There is a water caretaker, isn't it?" asked I.

"Oh, it isn't that I can't trust him," she replied, "but that the temperature is changeable even during the night in the recent seriously abnormal weather...."

The chairman of management board herself was making such an earnest effort to do farm work scientifically that a rich crop would be a matter of course. I could not repress my admiration.

She continued: "Well, but a good farming of our co-op farm didn't result from any cadre's sincere efforts."

It was six years ago that she became the chairman of management board.

At first she worried herself about whether or not she could discharge her duty of managing a big farm.

A few months after her taking the chairmanship, she received the honour of attending a conference of agricultural workers according to the direction of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who was giving on-the-spot guidance to North Pyongan Province.

The great leader was informed of the detailed situation in the co-op farm through her and found that she was a new-fledged chairman of management board; he taught her everything in relation with the organization and guidance of the co-op farm work one by one.

With a new confidence and courage in her mind she returned from the conference, and pushed ahead with all the farm works as she was told by the fatherly leader.

On the other hand, for the purpose of elevating her political and practical qualifications and scientific and technical level she graduated from a college through a correspondence course and mastered how to drive every farm machine including tractor and rice-transplanter.

Moreover, she, together with the technical personnel of the co-op farm, made an analysis of the soil composition of the whole fields one after another, thereby affording a basis for a scientific and technological farming.

The application of the Juche-based farming method initiated by the great leader to all farm works made it possible to boost crop production year after year. Not content with this, however, Pang Ae Son continued an ever more vigorous struggle.

Thus, she was awarded the honourable title of Labour Hero and became Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

"If it were before liberation, I couldn't escape the fate of a farm hand of landlord like my parents," said she in an emotional tone.

The fatherly leader has brought a daughter of an oppressed and maltreated farm hand to be a trustworthy master of the socialist countryside and conferred every honour on her. To repay his benefit with the joy of a bumper harvest she always makes her best exertions.

Seeing the green fields lightly waving under the moonlight, I felt already the bountiful autumnal crop in my mind.

Li Jong Gil

Pang Ae Son, Chairman of management board, plans the future of her co-op farm (centre)

A Co-op Farmer Becomes a People's Actress

People's Actress Kim Ok Son

People's Actress Kim Ok Son is a talented popular singer. Every people, young and old, likes and loves her songs.

Until 1961, she had been a common woman co-op farmer. How, then, could she become a famous singer?

At the end of January that year, Kim Ok Son took part in the national agricultural amateur art circle contest to give a vocal solo of folk songs. After hearing her sing, the fatherly leader applauded her and encored a song.

Of course, a young girl was not much of a singer. It was a simple song coming out of her pleasure in cultivating the field of rich harvest.

And yet, the fatherly leader perceived her musical talent and gave her encouragement to enter a music college and study hard to be a singer in the faithful service of the people.

Thanks to such a warm favour, Kim Ok Son graduated from the college and became a fine singer.

Ever afterwards, the great leader paid deep attention to her creative work of art and showed her constant solicitude.

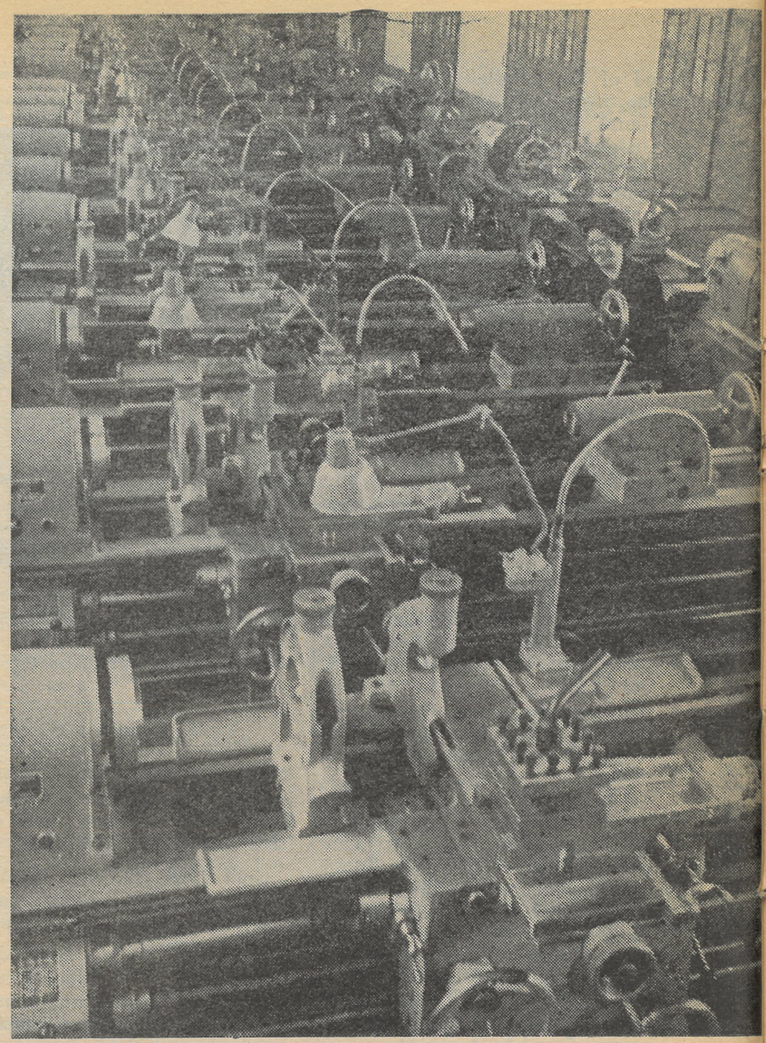
For the past 15 years of her stage career, Kim Ok Son brought her artistic talent into full bloom; she played the leading part in a national opera to win the great admiration of the people, and during her number of performances in foreign countries she received an ovation.

At an art festival in some foreign country, Kim Ok Son wonderfully sang the Korean folk songs—"Song of Eight Beauty Spots in Korea", "A Girl on a Swing" and "Weeping Willow".

The audience encored her amid a round of loud cheers, which caused the time assigned for the performance of our art troupe to be extended from twenty minutes to more than an hour.

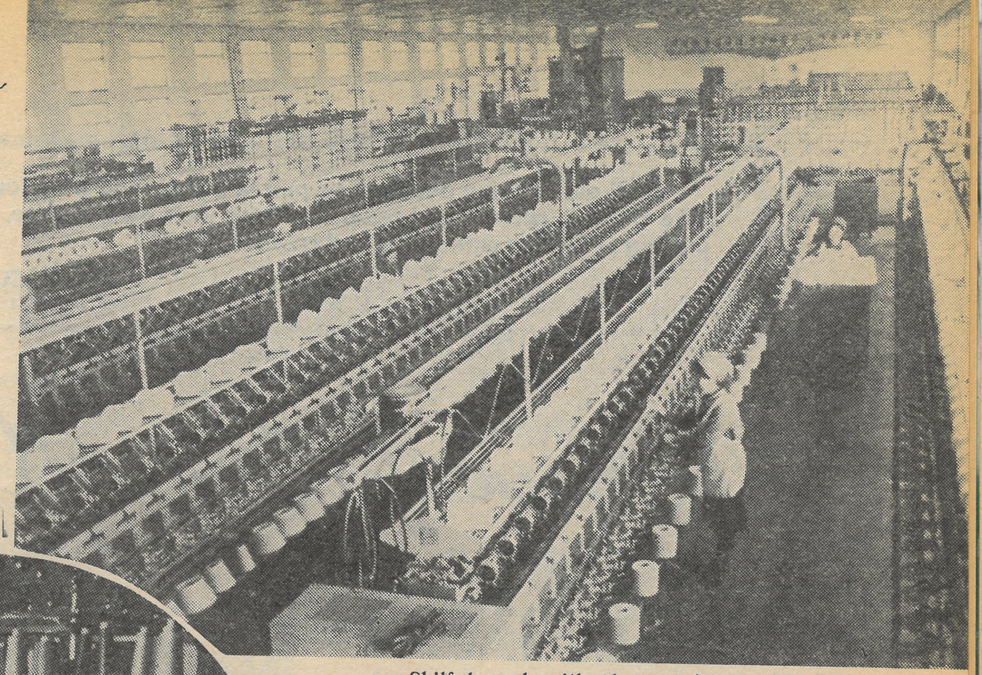
Today, too, with a special national sentiment and flowing tone, she continues to sing, cherishing the honour of an artist for the people and making a contribution to the progress of national music.

PASSION OF LOYALTY ON THE ROAD TO INNOVATION



Another innovation brought about in the production of machine tool (at the Huichon Machine Tool Plant)

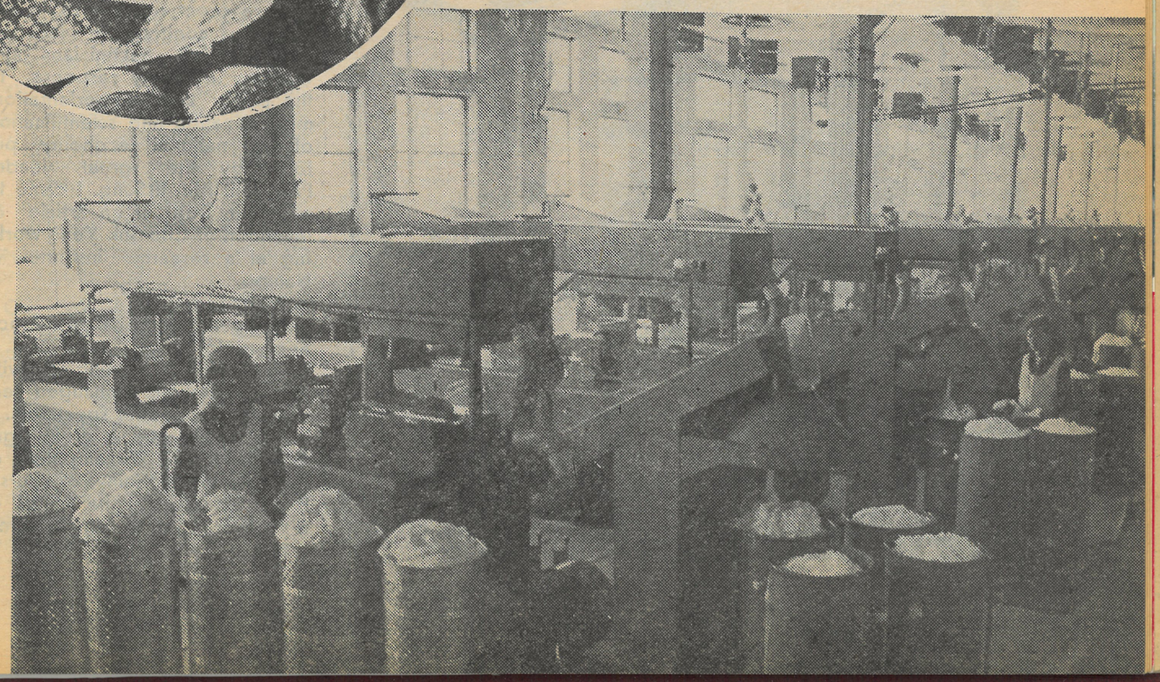
Quality appraisal discussion (at the Sunchon Shoe Factory)



Skilful work with pleasant heart (Sariwon Towel Factory)

To find out the key to quality improvement (Sinuiju Knitting Mill)

The Hamhung Woolen Mill makes continuous innovation in production by taking good care of equipment



"All our working people take part in labour, and work for the sake of their country and people and for their own welfare, displaying conscious enthusiasm and creativity."

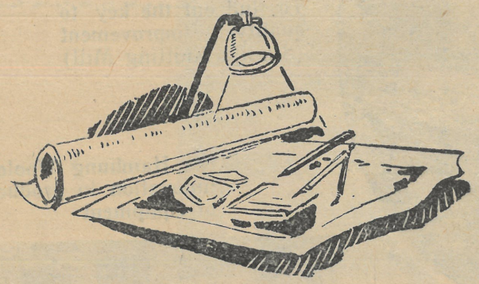
KIM IL SUNG

Women of Nampo City

Nampo is a modern port city situated on the West Sea coast of our country. As in all other places, fierce flames of creativity and innovation are flaring up in this city that is now vibrant with life.

What drew my attention were multi-storied dwelling houses built along the Yurison Street by the seaside, thick growth of roadside trees swaying in a sea wind and well-arranged parks. But what impressed me most was the trustworthy people of this locality who were enjoying an independent and creative life full of vigor and hope to their hearts' content.

Now, I introduce the reader to some of women whom I met there.



Pride of Scientist

Research worker Chu Suk Yong (left) discussing a new technical innovation plan

On arriving at Nampo, I made up my mind to interview first Chu Suk Yong, a female research worker.

Making head for her home, I recalled of what happened some time ago.

In May last a national technical innovation exhibition was held in Pyongyang. On display there were a great number of inventions and contrivances made by our scientists, technicians and workers in hearty response to the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy put forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. I came to a halt in front of an article of invention of Chu Suk Yong working at a research institute in Nampo.

"Wonderful!"

"Let's introduce it first as soon as possible!"

Such whispers mingled with admiration were exchanged ceaselessly among the spectators.

The article had a great significance in the development of the national economy, of course. It was invented at the hands of a woman. That was more interesting.

As it was Sunday, I found Chu Suk Yong and her husband and children at home.

Well aquainted with them shortly, our conversation became smooth and lively. I was deeply touched by her story fraught with diligent study, piles of difficulties and final success after failure.

"But you had better not attribute this success to the talent of a scientist alone," she said and told me the following story:

During Japanese imperialist colonial rule her girlhood was spoiled as a nurse-maid of a landlord. In the daytime she shed tears out of envying other children going to school; at night she tried to write her name stealthily under the moonlight. When she was caught in the very act, the landlord beat her black and blue....

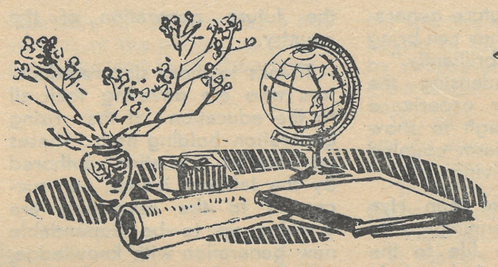
If the fatherly leader had not driven out the Japanese imperialist aggressors and taken back the lost country, she would have been left illiterate forever like her parents.

Under the socialist educational system established by the great leader, she graduated from a college to grow up into a dependable woman scientist.

The fatherly leader showed great concern specially to married women scientists so that they could carry on scientific study to their hearts' content with no inconvenience while bringing up children. Thus, her tirelessly creative enthusiasm and wisdom bore a good fruit.

Chu Suk Yong regards it as the highest honour and greatest happiness to devote her all to the scientific researches helpful to national prosperity as wished by the fatherly leader.

Therefore, she is now making a continuous advance towards another higher target without being carried away by the success already achieved.



Lady Teacher Widely Known to City

Lim Mun Hye devotes her energies to the education of the rising generation

One day I called on Lim Mun Hye, lady teacher at the Sohung Senior Middle School, where I was told a story about her by the vice-director:

"It is not too much to say that Mistress Lim Mun Hye is known to the whole city of Nampo. It is not because of her long term of service but because of her unusual effort and devotion with which to train the students into true revolutionary fighters."

Though she was now growing gray, her eyes were sparkling and her voice sounded sonorous and clear.

Twenty-seven years have passed since she began to teach at a school in the trying days of the Fatherland Liberation War when the whole country was enveloped with gunpowder smoke.

Not even for a day has she forgotten the great leader's teaching that teacher is a professional revolutionary who trains the rising generation to be the successor to revolution and the communist.

That is why she has thrown all her energies into the work to carry out her sacred duty for bringing up the children for whom the fatherly leader cares very much as "king" and the flowerbuds of the country.

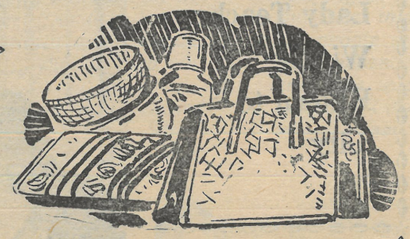
"Children are what their teachers make them. Life has convinced me of the fact that if the teachers put their heart and soul into child education with consciousn-

ess of training the future generation of the country they can bring up all the children brilliantly."

Her words condensing the truth gained by her experience were eloquent enough to show her creative enthusiasm coupled with her hidden strivings.

Now Mistress Lim Mun Hye makes a fresh determination to dedicate her whole life to the honourable and lofty task to train the future generation of the country.

Thanks to those sincere educators who are devoting their all to the education of the rising generation holding high "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the fatherly leader, our successors to the revolution are growing up to be dependable new generation with knowledge, morality and a strong physique.



True Servant of People

Both manager and saleswomen endeavor to please their customers. (manager is shown in extreme right)

It happened at the Nampo City Department Store. The first object on which my eyes rested was a counter crowded with shopping women.

It was a bag counter, which had a fresh supply of bags in various forms and colors.

There was an aged woman who arrested my attention. She was listening to the shoppers' talks behind them while jotting down something quickly in her notebook. She seemed not to be a customer. What on earth is she and what has she been doing?

Entertaining such a doubt, I stepped toward another counter.

To my surprise, the aged mysterious woman appeared at other counters, too.

Strange enough, the shoppers greeted her politely with a smile.

I could not solve the puzzle until I met a worker of the department store.

She was the very manager of the store—La Gyong Nyo.

She always finds herself among the customers. Sometimes she frequents the inhabitants and gets an understanding of their demand and liking about goods. And she gives the information to the producing factories so that they may turn out more of goods that please the tastes of the people. Thus she makes a contribution to the quick supply of goods to the population.

As seen above, La Gyong Nyo works energetically upholding the great leader's instruction that the object of socialist trade is to serve for the promotion of the welfare of the working people as well as the convenience of their living.

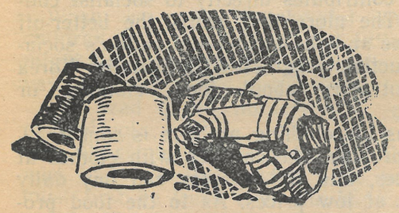
As a matter of fact she had been an unlettered woman up to the age of 20 under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

After liberation, however, she finished a school for the Korean alphabet and a working people's middle school. Then having graduated from a People's Economy School she became a manager.

That is why she is now filled with a single desire to return by loyalty the favor of the fatherly leader who has placed deep trust in her and accorded the present-day honour to her who was once

maltreated and ignored.

No wonder La Gyong Nyo, who has been working single-heartedly for 20 years as a true servant of the people, is greatly respected and fond of by them.



In Bosom of Fatherland

Li Cha Sun takes part frequently in technical conference (left)

It occurred 46 years ago at a silk mill in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

A girl was standing in front of a machine. But it was out of her reach, for her stature was too short.

The mill owner who got accustomed to money-grubbing by bleeding the workers white placed a footboard for her.

The girl had to handle the machine with difficulty trembling for fear of falling from the creaky footboard....

This was a piece of the past career of Mrs. Li Cha Sun in Japan, who is now vice-manager of the Nampo Knitting Mill.

She had been dragged away to the Japanese mill at the age of 9, and forced to do unbearable hard toil under all sorts of maltreatment and contempt till 17.

A great change took place to her lot. She was embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland by a repatriation boat sent by the great leader.

She said about the change in her life after home-coming in an excited tone:

"Everything seems to me like a dream. Words fail me to express my happiness...."

In January 1961 she got on board the repatriation boat accompanied by four daughters, her heart swelling with emotion.

The great leader and the homeland warmly embraced them who had led a sorrowful life in the foreign land. The modern house accommodated with up-to-date domestic utensils was waiting for their arrival, and all other living conditions were arranged for them.

A door of learning was open to all of them. Thanks to the solicitude of the fatherly leader her four daughters completed colleges and she also graduated from a political institute.

In September 1965 she began to work as vice-manager of the Nampo Knitting Mill.

She always went among the workers and organized production minutely while giving priority to political work.

In this way she manages the mill expertly, thereby doing her bit for the overfulfilment of the mill's yearly and monthly production-assignments.

Listening to what the vice-manager said, I felt all the more keenly the great role taken by our women in the revolution and construction.

Really our women have become powerful beings fighting vigorously for the endless prosperity of the socialist country and for the country's independent reunification shoulder to shoulder with men.

Kim Dong Chun

Women Are Able to Take up Jobs without Any Worry

—From Travelogue of Watanabe Yukiko (Japan) Who Visited Our Country—

Only through socialist revolution can conditions be created for accelerating women's emancipation. Paying special attention to this I would like to mention under what circumstances women in Korea are taking part in labour and socialist construction.

If women are to take part in social activities, a social system must first be established that guarantees the necessary conditions. In capitalist Japan, the working classes toil and moil every day, yet they have to lead hard lives. Especially the women are working in extremely inadequate conditions. Needless to say, there can be no joy of labour or joy of production in such places.

However, in a socialist country all work, all labour contributes directly to socialist construction. The more they work, the better-off they become and the farther the nation's socialist construction progresses. In socialist Korea they do not worry about food, clothing or housing.

So far as the clothing problem is concerned, the state provides the children with clothes at cheap prices, and the workers can buy daily necessities at low prices. As to the food problem, we can take rice, a staple food, as an example. The state buys it at 60 *chon* per kilogramme from the peasants and supplies it to the consumers for next to nothing—eight *chon*. As for the housing problem, people live in dwellings built by the state; their repair and maintenance is also free of charge.

The upbringing and education of children is a big headache for women. But, after our inspection of the September 15 Weekly Nursery in Pyongyang, we keenly realized the advantages of socialism. We went to the nursery. I thought to myself: "Wouldn't the children feel lonely if they stay at the nursery for a week? And how would the mothers feel?..." As we reached there, we were amazed to know that we had to change into overalls and sterilize our hands. The nursery had all necessary facilities for children. We were struck with wonder when we saw the nursing room, refectories, bathrooms, barber's shop and bedrooms. Besides, the nursery's hospital had 24 doctors and nurses.

Our women do their job with nothing to worry about after committing their children to the care of the nursery

When we saw the cheerful and carefree children, our worry about the little ones who might be dispirited after a week's stay here vanished.

The head of the nursery who guided us, pointed out:

"President Kim Il Sung said that women, who had had the hardest time in the past, must first be freed from the burden of child upbringing, in order to make them happy, in order to materialize sex equality. The first thing we did after the war was to build educational facilities. At present 3,500,000 children enjoy merry collective lives in the kindergartens and creches. As we see, the liberated women are working without any inconveniences in the political, economic and cultural spheres."

What delighted and encouraged me so was the fact that the head of the nursery was a woman and the majority of those who engage in educational work are women and that women also constitute the majority of work-team leaders or responsible persons of factories and cooperative farms.

Now I would like to refer to the problem of freeing women from household chores. This task is being undertaken on a nationwide scale as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. "Freeing from household chores" means the "socialization of household chores". With electric appliances produced, and the rice-cooking houses, subsidiary-food factories and communal laundries run by the state, the socialization of household chores is being stepped up and the women are able to take up jobs without any worry. And a policy is being pursued in the interests of women. For one thing, if a woman has got more than three children, she works only six hours, but gets eight-hours' living allowance.

As for the social and political organization for women, there is the Democratic Women's Union of Korea. The women's organization played an important role during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Still now, the women's organization functions as a transmission belt linking the Workers' Party of Korea with the women. The basic task of the Women's Union is to educate all of them in a revolutionary way and raise their social responsibility as well as their role in socialist construction. The Women's Union also serves as a body that guides the studies of the women. Everything is arranged so that all the women can study without worries anywhere anytime.

The entire people study for two hours every day, attend lectures on Wednesday and study on Saturday to arm themselves with the Juche idea.

We could learn that in socialist Korea children and old folks and women are best treated and that they are leading merry, animated lives. With my own eyes I could see clearly the difference between capitalist and socialist countries.

"News of Women's Union Life"

Mothers' School in Active Operation

Mothers' schools can be found in towns and the countryside, in factories and villages in any places of our country where women's union members live and work.

They are run by the women's union organizations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Both educated and uneducated women attend the mothers' schools. They were established with a view to giving appropriate education for women, teaching such subjects as on the question of the emancipation of women."

Here are some news from the mothers' schools which are in active operation in our country.

Laying Stress on Study of the Juche Idea

In our mothers' school we devote deep study to the Juche idea. We, first of all, made the women's union members see the reason why it was important to arm themselves firmly with the Juche idea. And we repeatedly give them fundamental explanation of the essence and substance of the Juche idea and the principle and task for its materialization.

Union members have gained a clear comprehension of the basic principle of the Juche idea through study and embody it in their life extensively. Thus they attain great successes in the

"Our people have no care and worry at all now. No worry about food, clothes, housing, education or medical treatment. There is neither debtor nor creditor, nor those who suffer from little chance of getting employment or go about hunting for a job."
KIM IL SUNG

WHAT IS NONEXISTENT IN KOREA

"Unemployment Is Nonexistent"

"Unemployment is nonexistent in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"All this sounds like a fairy tale. But everyone who has been to the DPRK can guarantee that it is true.

"And the explanation is quite simple. The explanation is socialism and Juche."
(Arne Herlov Petersen, Writer and Journalist of Denmark.)

"Everything is ensured only in socialist Korea: that is; there is neither unemployment nor inflation, the working people are practically participating in the organization of production, free medical service and free education are enforced, food is supplied at a very cheap price, houses and heating facilities are ensured and taxation was completely abolished in 1974."
(Delegation of "La Nouvelle Critique", Theoretical Organ of the CC of the Communist Party of France.)

"There Is No One Who Goes to Sleep on Empty or Half-empty Stomach"

"Every soul in Korea gets food, shelter and clothing. There is no one who goes to sleep on empty or half-empty stomach. The people wear a neat and clean dress. Of course no loose dress, no bell bots, no low necks, no short skirts. The people wearing their national dress look glamorous. There is free education and health care. Every penny earned (Korea is one of the richest countries in mineral resources) is spent on the welfare of the people and for the progress on right lines and development. It is amazing that there has been no increase in the price of consumer goods (rather there has been a marginal decrease) in spite of such a fantastic development programme. It is definitely an outstanding achievement for a developing country."
(Vishwanath, Editor-in-Chief of the Indian Times.)

"There Is No Schoolable Child Who Doesn't Enter a School"

"In Korea everyone acquires free education without paying a penny and receives free medical treatment in case of illness, and all citizens are provided with jobs.

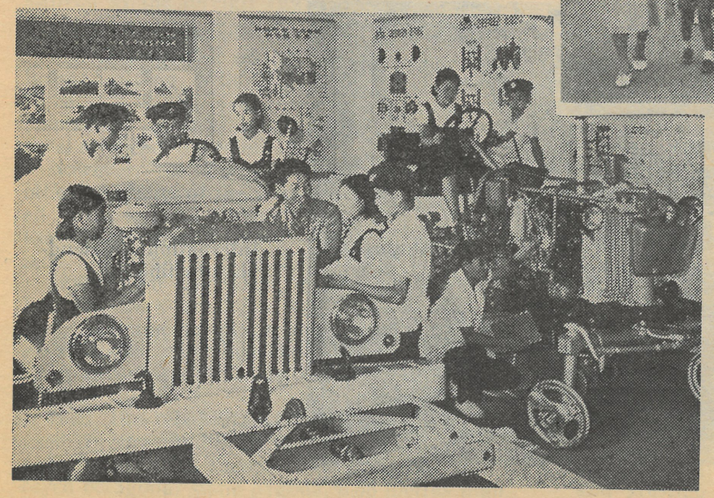
"There is neither schoolable child who doesn't enter a school, nor beggar, nor jobless worker in Korea."
(Asano Hiroyoshi, Captain of Japanese Ship "Kowa Maru".)

Tax-free Country

"The taxation system, a legacy of the exploiting society, which spelt heavy burdens and sufferings to the people before liberation (in the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule—Ed.) was completely abolished as from April 1, 1974 in Korea.

"The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who possesses unmatched vision, established a new system of taxation for the people after liberation and lowered the tax rates on a number of occasions and as the country's economic power grew, placed complete abolition of taxation on the order of the day. Thus Korea has become the first country without taxation in the world."
(Vishwanath, Editor-in-Chief of the Indian Times.)

They enjoy an independent and creative life to the fullest extent



Masters in future

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implementation of their economic task by giving full play to the consciousness of their masterhood and responsibility at any place and at any time. (The Second Primary Women's Union Organization of Miruk-*dong*, Sinuiju City.)

In Combination with Giving Practical Knowledge of Science

In our mothers' school we actively carry on the study to broaden the union members' knowledge of science along with ideological education.

Especially, we give them a timely scientific education designed to help them in their work and living.

For example, in spring we popularize a serviceable knowledge of hygiene for its season and a working knowledge of horticulture as well as various informations as to abnormal weather and the cold front, etc.

In our mothers' school we also diffuse among them practical knowledge of domestic science needed for their life such as sanitary care and alimentation of children and the knowledge how to cook nourishing, tasty food and make a dress suitable for the aesthetic sense of the times and so on.

Besides, we promote a varied general knowledge of technology and culture as well as world knowledge. (The Sixth Primary Women's Union Organization of Chonsin-*dong*, Huichon City.)

Impressive Round-table Talks on Films

Our primary women's union organization has round-table talks on films frequently.

After seeing a feature film "Girls of a Port" some time ago, we held a symposium on the film on the day of attendance at the mothers' school.

Union members vied with one another in expressing their impression of the film because they were affected by the portrayal of the heroine who conducted her work with high sense of responsibility and ardour in hearty response to the lofty intention of the fatherly leader who desired to supply the people with a greater quantity of fresher fish.

Though young and inexperienced, the heroine, a calculator, did not merely take the delivery of fish from boats but carried on many other works voluntarily. On the other hand, the chief calculator intended to pass her time in comfort to no purpose keeping her position. The heroine helped her make a fresh start repenting of her fault.

Union members made a firm resolve unanimously to live and work like the heroine of the film with deep consciousness and ardent passion befitting to the master of revolution at all places and at all times. (The First Primary Women's Union Organization of Pongji-*dong*, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang City.)

Mt. Myohyang-san
A Scenic Spot of Korea

Mt. Myohyang-san is one of the four celebrated mountains of our country. It boasts a magnificent appearance and beauty to the world.

Going round Mt. Myohyang-san the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said that our country is the land of beautiful scenery in all places, yet Mt. Myohyang-san is a scenic spot of Korea to be boasted to the world for its grand and wonderful figure, abounds with wild animals and rare birds which are nowhere else to be found and with waterfalls and clear waters.

Thanks to his profound favour and meticulous care, Mt. Myohyang-san has been turned into a cultural, recreation centre and scenic holiday resort for our people and women.

Everywhere One Can Admire Fascinating Scenery

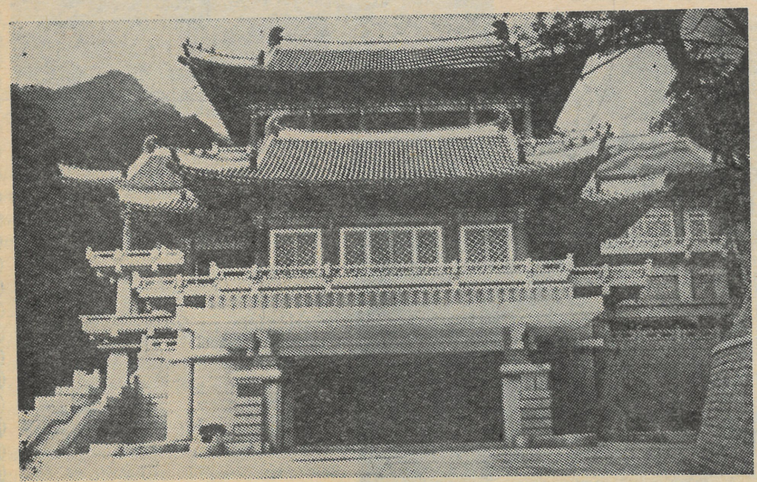
Rising over the intersection of the boundaries of three provinces—North and South Pyongan and Chagang, the beautiful mountain is over 320 *ri* (128 km) round and stretches as long as more than 70 *ri* (28 km) from north to south and from east to west respectively.

Mt. Myohyang-san consists of the Piro-bong Peak—the highest peak (1,909 m)—and a series of other 1,500-odd-metre peaks such as Chilsong-bong Peak, the Wonman-bong Peak, the Chonwang-bong Peak, the Sonyu-bong Peak, the Tammil-bong Peak and the Pobwang-bong Peak, each rising precipitously above the clouds.

In any ravines like Sangwonam-dong, Manpok-dong and Chondae-dong one can find lots of fantastic rocks and stones of various forms and high waterfalls.

Pisol (Dancing Snow) Fall, Ryongyon (Soaring Blue Dragon) Fall, Kuchung (Nine-stairs) Fall, and Chonsin Fall with a height of 200 *chok* (ft.), and other numerous waterfalls, big and small, in every ravine of Mt. Myohyang-san present spectacular sight.

Azalea, apricot and wild cherry flowers come into full bloom in spring, and magnolia and other various plants put forth their blossoms in summer perfuming the mountain with the air laden with the flavor of the flowers.



International Friendship Exhibition

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Mt. Myohyang-san has over 600 kinds of plants.

The thick forest of Mt. Myohyang-san is inhabited by many beautiful birds and wild animals such as bear, wild boar, antelope, musk-deer, hare and badger.

The Piro-bong Peak affords a panoramic, picturesque view of Anju City newly built along the Chongchon River and the vast Yoldusamcholli Plain and, across it, the West Sea.

Legends and Historical Relics

Mt. Myohyang-san is a historic mountain associated with various legends and patriotic spirit of our ancestors.

There are historic relics related with the legend about the parents of King Tongmyong, the founder of Koguryo.

A record shows that the peasant insurrectionists had risen in and around Pyongyang in the late 12th century and fought entrenched themselves in Mt. Myohyang-san, and tradition says that when hundreds of thousands of aggression troops of Khitan invaded Koryo its people killed and wounded thousands of the enemy troops around Mt. Myohyang-san and expelled the aggressors.

In the period of the Imjin Patriotic War (a struggle of the Korean people against the invasion of Japanese aggressors in the 16th century) Buddhist saint So San, a patriotic priest, in Mt. Myohyang-san called upon the Buddhist priests of the whole country to defend the fatherland, and took the command of many monk soldiers, and thus made a great contribution to annihilating the Japanese aggression troops occupying Pyongyang Walls.

Mt. Myohyang-san had more than 360 temples and cloisters including the Pohyon Temple. But, most of them were burnt down and destroyed by the foreign aggressors.

The Pohyon Temple was built in 1043.

The Taeung Hall of the Pohyon Temple is a large building with five frontal rooms and three side rooms erected on the high pedestal, displaying an excellent architecture and sculptural art of our ancestors.

However, the Taeung Hall together with other buildings of the Pohyon Temple was razed to the ground by the barbarous bombing of the US imperialist enemy during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953).

Saying that the Taeung Hall and the Manse Pavilion were worthy to be proud of their architecture and sculptural art to the world, the great leader gave instruction as to restoring them to original state to form a Buddhist library.

Thus, the rehabilitated Taeung Hall is now used as the Buddhist library.

In front of the Taeung Hall stands a 13-storeyed octagonal stone pagoda, 8.58 metres high.

A partial view of scenic Mt. Myohyang-san

Wonderful Place of Learning, Happy Recreation Centre

Mt. Myohyang-san is a wonderful place of learning and renowned recreation centre.

The citizens of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and the working people and women from all parts of the country visit it constantly in spring, summer and autumn.

Foreigners visiting our country spend a good time of recreation there.

There is the six-storeyed International Friendship Exhibition with a total floor space of 28,000 square metres.

The exhibition is built in national form harmonious with the beautiful landscape of Mt. Myohyang-san. On display there in the order of countries are a great number of treasured gifts of best wishes to the great leader President Kim Il Sung from heads of states and governments, revolutionary organizations, public and political figures and people of all strata in over 120 countries.

The exhibition with those gifts permeated with the boundless reverence of the world people for the great leader shows the high dignity and prestige of our country at the height of

prosperity in her history of several thousand years, while instilling infinite national pride into our people.

Mt. Myohyang-san is furnished with rest homes for the working people and camping centre for the Juvenile Corps.

In the exploiting society in the past, Mt. Myohyang-san served as an amusement centre for the men of wealth and power, but it has turned into a popular resort of recreation for the people. That is attributed to the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader.

Valuing people most and making everything serve for them, the fatherly leader spares nothing for the health and cultural recreation of our people.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...They say Mt. Myohyang-san has a big deposit of gold. Once some of our people proposed to mine gold there, but the Government prohibited it. We did not want to destroy that beautiful mountain just for a few tons of gold."

Mt. Myohyang-san is assuming the increasing beauties with each passing day thanks to the boundless warm favour of the fatherly leader who is desirous of preserving the beautiful nature of the country and providing our people with happier life and every condition of cultural rest.

We can prove it from various impressive stories connected with the camping centre of the Juvenile Corps.

In spite of driving snow on one winter day, the fatherly leader made a visit to Mt. Myohyang-san to fix the site of the camping centre of the Juvenile Corps. He examined its model and taught in detail as for the orientation of its building, camping life and the matter of food supply.

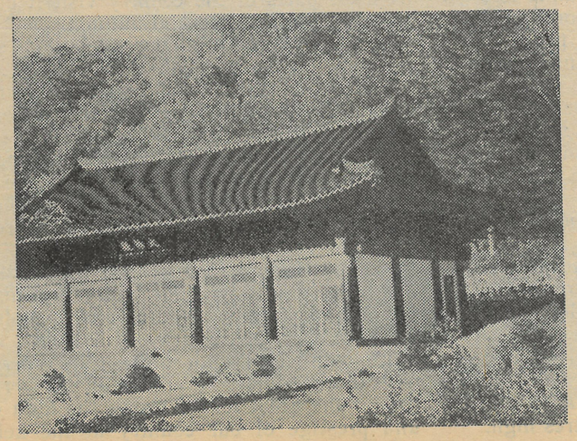
Later, the fatherly leader visited the mountain again and trod steep, rugged paths to fix the mountaineering routes for the juvenile campers.

The 13-storeyed octagonal stone pagoda in the Pohyon Temple

What is more, the fatherly leader graciously saw to it that a train was operated between Pyongyang and Hyangsan for the exclusive use of holiday-makers and juvenile campers.

Under the kind care of the great leader, our holiday-makers and juvenile campers enjoy their recreation here to their hearts' content solely at the expense of the state for food, cultural activity and a round trip, etc. Not only that. During their holidays our people receive living allowance equal to their workday.

Under the prospering socialist system of our country, Mt. Myohyang-san, a popular cultural, recreation centre, will soar forever, immortalizing the benevolent love of the fatherly leader for our people.



The Taeung Hall in the Pohyon Temple

To Reject Outside Forces Is Prerequisite to Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

In his historic report at the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Republic held in September last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reaffirmed the policy of reunifying our country independently by driving out the US imperialists and all other outside forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to reunify the country independently by peaceful means, the interference of the United States and all other outside forces must be categorically rejected."

The policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on thoroughly rejecting the interference of the US imperialists and all other outside forces for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is a revolutionary policy for the removal of the actual obstacle standing in the way of our country's reunification and for the realization of national reunification with our people's own efforts.

This policy secures a unanimous support and sympathy of peace-loving people the world over, not to speak of our people.

Our people regard national sovereignty as their life and will not tolerate the interference of any outside forces in the solution of the national reunification question.

The outside forces that stand in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea are the US imperialists occupying south Korea and the Japanese reactionaries who are following them and trying to regain their old position as colonial ruler in south Korea.

The vital point in rejecting the interference of outside forces is to put an end to the aggression and interference of the US imperialists.

It proceeds, first of all, from the essential requirements of our reunification question itself.

The US imperialists occupied the southern half of our country by force of arms and have spelled unmeasurable misfortunes to our people. It is an inviolable sacred right for our people to make the US imperialists' troops of aggression withdraw from south Korea and reunify the country so as to ensure national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

The stationing of the foreign armed forces of aggression in a country is a flagrant violation of its sovereignty.

So, for the complete independence and national sovereignty on a nationwide scale—the essential contents of national reunification—it is necessary that the US imperialist aggressive troops should be withdrawn from south Korea and their intervention be stopped.

The elimination of the aggression and interference of the US imperialists in south Korea proceeds also from the requirement for the solution of the reunification question independently by peaceful means.

National reunification is a matter of ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale; so it is an internal affair of the nation to be settled by our people themselves in keeping with their intention and interests.

Moreover, our people have the full ability to settle the internal affairs by their own in favour of their interests.

The independent principle for national reunification is to make the US imperialist aggression troops pull out from south Korea and to brook no interferences by any outside forces in our reunification question. As long as the US imperialist troops of aggression are stationed in south Korea, the Korean people can not take back the territory and population robbed by the US imperialists.

The reunification of the country by peaceful means demands the withdrawal of the US imperialist troops of aggression and the elimination of interference of the US imperialists.

All the facts show that the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea forms a constant source of destruction of peace and potential war in Korea.

From September 1945 up to date the US imperialists have occupied south Korea and enforced colonial fascist rule of terrorization there. They have deprived the people of their rudimentary democratic freedom and right blocking by the bayonet their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Under the flag of UN, the US imperialists invaded our country and manoeuvred to split our nation. They are now attempting to divide our nation for ever with their "two Koreas" policy.

As seen above, the end of the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and interference in our domestic affairs is necessary to the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

The rejection of the aggression and intervention of the US imperialists in south Korea is an urgent demand proceeding from the situation in our country.

Upholding the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and the Government of the Republic have been exerting every possible effort from the first days of national division and are exerting to reunify the country independently free from any outside interference and by

"The US imperialists, despite their ignominious defeat in the first attempted aggression, constantly carried out aggression and barbarous plunder in our country, committing countless, unpardonable crimes against the Korean people."

KIM IL SUNG

US Imperialism—the Sworn Enemy of the Korean People (2)

Criminal Act of Violating the Tomb of Namyongun

The criminal act of violating the tomb of Namyongun is one of the outrageous crimes of the US imperialists that ended in ignominious failure in the course of their aggression and barbarous plundering in Korea; it fully reveals their brutal and cunning nature.

The US imperialist aggressors devised a wicked design to force the Korean feudal government to sign a subordinate, unequal treaty, and in 1868 they schemed to dig open the tomb of Namyongun, the father of Taewongun, the then ruler of Korea, and steal his body. Their aim was to carry out the said wicked design by using this corpse as a bait while looting "treasures" preserved in the tomb.

The detailed action program and preparation for their bestial, sinister scheme was conducted under the personal supervision of George Saward, US General Consul in Shanghai, by direction of the US government.

In April 1868, the aggressive warship "Shinandore" intruded into the lower reaches of the Taedong-gang River and the American freebooters committed outrageous acts of gunshooting, plundering and sending an "ultimatum" while staying there for more than one month to draw the attention of our people.

Then, on May 10, 1868, 100 odd American gangsters headed by Denkins on board the pirate ship "China", sneaked into the mouth of the Sapgyochon in Asan Bay, Chungchong Province.

Disguising themselves as the troops of the Czarist Russia, the villainous gang of Denkins rushed to Kayadong and began to violate the tomb. Detecting them in a criminal act, the local people turned out in the struggle against the gangsters. They were compelled to give up digging and beat a hasty retreat on board the "China", and made landing on Yongjong Island off the coast of Inchon.

After their futile attempt to dig open the tomb stealthily, Denkins and company sent an intimidating letter to the Korean feudal government. They had the crust to write to the following effect: "Digging a tomb open is against etiquette, but it is better to do so than to drive the people into death by war. So, we did it of necessity. At the beginning, we intended to bring the coffin with us, but gave up the attempt, because it seemed to be going too far. So, how can you assert it to be an uncivil act? You had rather accede our demand. If you should reject it you would fall under a large-scale military invasion after a few months. You'd better seize this golden opportunity now."

When their threatening scheme was frustrated by the resistance of the people, they committed all sorts of outrages and plundering. However, they were expelled from Yongjong Island by the people in the locality and the Korean army and scampered away on May 18, 1868.

Like this, the criminal act of violating the tomb of Namyongun proves that the US imperialists make no scruple of using every vile means to achieve their aim of aggression.

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peaceful means on the democratic principle.

The US imperialists, however, have given a flat refusal to our policy of national reunification and pursued the criminal scheme to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and freeze the division of Korea.

Owing to the criminal manoeuvres of the US imperialists, the danger of eternal division and war is increasing in our country, and serious difficulties are being created in the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

On whatever pretext the US imperialists can never justify their occupation of south Korea and intervention there.

The US imperialists should get out at once from south Korea taking their aggression armed forces in compliance with the unanimous will and demand of the entire Korean people of the north and the south and the people the world over and in accordance with the UN resolution and their own "commitment".

That alone makes it possible to attain the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by the united efforts of the entire Korean people in the north and the south.

Upholding the policy for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will carry on a constant, resolute struggle and surely put an end to US imperialists' aggression and interference in south Korea and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification at all costs.

Korean Central History Museum (4)

Relics and Remains of Ancient Korea in the 8th-1st Centuries B.C.

Exhibited at the fourth room of the Korean Central History Museum are many materials on relics and remains showing a high technical level of bronze smelting and processing, and the spread of ironwares and the development of metallurgy in the period of the ancient Korean states—Kochoson, Puyo and Chinguk—in the first millennium B.C.

The exhibited bronze wares are *pipa*(lute)-shaped dagger, spear, arrowhead, shield, axe, chisel, adz, knife, cart parts, horse-furniture and decorations, mirror, ring, hairpin, steamer, three-legged cauldron and jar; and ironwares include dagger, long sword, spear, axe, hoe, sickle, chisel, various horse-furnitures, cart parts and vessels.

The bronze wares of various kinds and forms are skilfully embossed with geometrical, sculptural and cloud patterns.

The *pipa*-shaped dagger—a remain of the first half of the first millennium B.C.—and the mirror with thin line pattern—a remain of the second half of the first millennium B.C.—suffice to indicate the high development of bronze casting and workmanship.

The *pipa*-shaped dagger consists of its blade and fitting haft. The dagger has two edges with projecting part on each one. The haft is decorated with raised geometrical and lightning patterns.

The round mirror is decorated with thin line patterns. Its surface is elaborately polished. On its framed back is embossed distinctly with thin line patterns, and there can be found several protrusions through which to hold string.

With the progress of bronze smelting and processing skill, the process of making iron was widely spread in ancient Korean states in the latter half of the first millennium B.C., and steel of good quality was produced in the period of 3rd-2nd centuries B.C. to make and use implements and weapons.

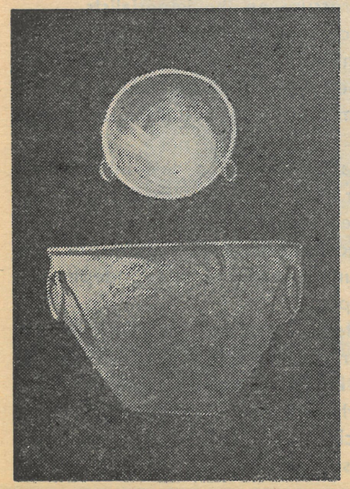
An analysis shows that the iron axe used in those days contains a small percentage of carbon—only 0.7 per cent equivalent to carbonic instrumental steel.

This shows that people in those days had a knowledge of adjusting carbon content and heat treatment in the iron production.

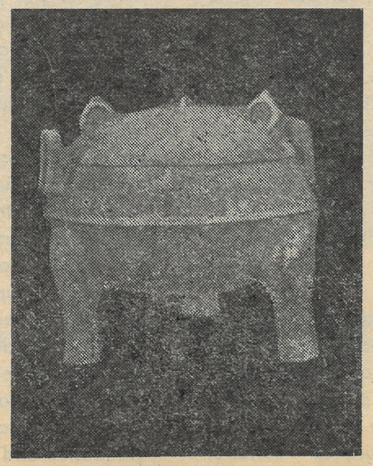
Those exhibited materials on relics and remains of the first millennium B.C. were found in an old tomb excavated in the south of Liaotung Peninsula in Northeast China, a once territory of Kochoson in those days, and unearthed in Musan-up, Musan County, Chongjin City, in Chongbaek-dong, Rakrang District, Pyongyang City, in Songsan-ri, Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, in Sejuk-ri, Nyongbyon County, North Pyongan Province and other almost all regions of our country as well as in various places of the Northeast China.

Relics and remains of ancient states of our country put on display in the museum reveal that our ancestors had lived creating the time-honoured brilliant history and culture.

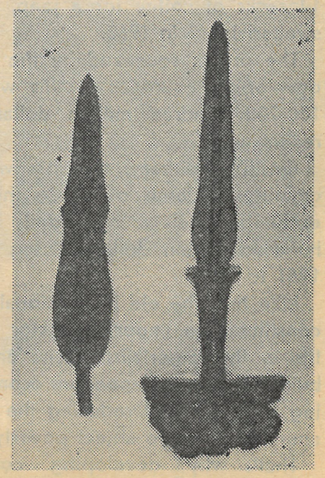
Bronze steamer



Three-legged bronze cauldron



Pipa(lute)-shaped dagger



Establishment of a New International Economic Order and Independent Progress of Developing Countries

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Developing countries should strive hard to abolish the absurd old international economic order advantageous only to the imperialists and dominationists and to establish a new fair international economic order suited to the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces."

The old international economic order is an economic order and a system of plundering that was set up by the imperialists and colonialists entirely for their advantage in order to suppress and exploit the oppressed and colonial peoples.

Under the pretext of "aid" to the developing countries, the imperialists invest capital there to get huge profits and charge them an exorbitant price for manufactured goods while snatching raw material resources from these countries at an exceptionally low figure.

African countries bartered 8 or 10 bales of cotton for a single tractor in the past, but nowadays they have to offer 25 bales of cotton to purchase one.

In 1954, Latin-American countries exchanged 14 sacks of coffee for a jeep, but the figure swelled to 43 in 1968.

The profits squeezed by the imperialists from developing countries in this way amounted to 180-200 hundred million dollars annually in recent years.

On the contrary, the loss which developing countries suffered owing to the non-equivalent exchange totals a stupendous sum of 1,222 hundred million dollars during the period from 1951 to 1972.

Like this, the old international economic order constitutes an important factor of yielding profits to the imperialists alone and hindering the building of an independent economy in developing countries and reducing the people of these countries to more abject poverty.

That's why developing countries conduct now a vigorous struggle to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

New international economic order is an international economic order on the basis of complete equality, independence, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Establishment of a new international economic order is an inevitable requirement of our times aspiring after independence.

First of all, the establishment of a new international economic order based on the equality and independence makes it possible to put an end to the state of affairs where some big and developed countries handle international economic problems at their will while enabling all the national states to work out the international economic problems in keeping with their interests and will on equal footing.

Moreover, it enables developing countries to achieve their economic independence.

The imperialists are dependent the bulk of their raw materials upon developing countries. So, developing countries will be able to force the imperialists to be in a bad fix if they unite firmly to put pressure on the imperialists.

This is proved through the prevailing situation that was brought about by the independent measures on the petroleum problem taken by the Arab petroleum-producing countries in recent years.

Thus, the establishment of a new international economic order fully accords with the developing trend of the present times and it completely agrees, in particular, with the desire of the developing countries aspiring after independence and self-support.

By firmly establishing a new international economic order, developing countries can attain economic independence in reliance upon their own efforts and resources to build a new prosperous society and defend national independence and sovereignty.

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Poster: **"Let's conquer the height of 5 million tons of engineering products of the Second Seven-Year Plan!"**

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Women OF KOREA

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